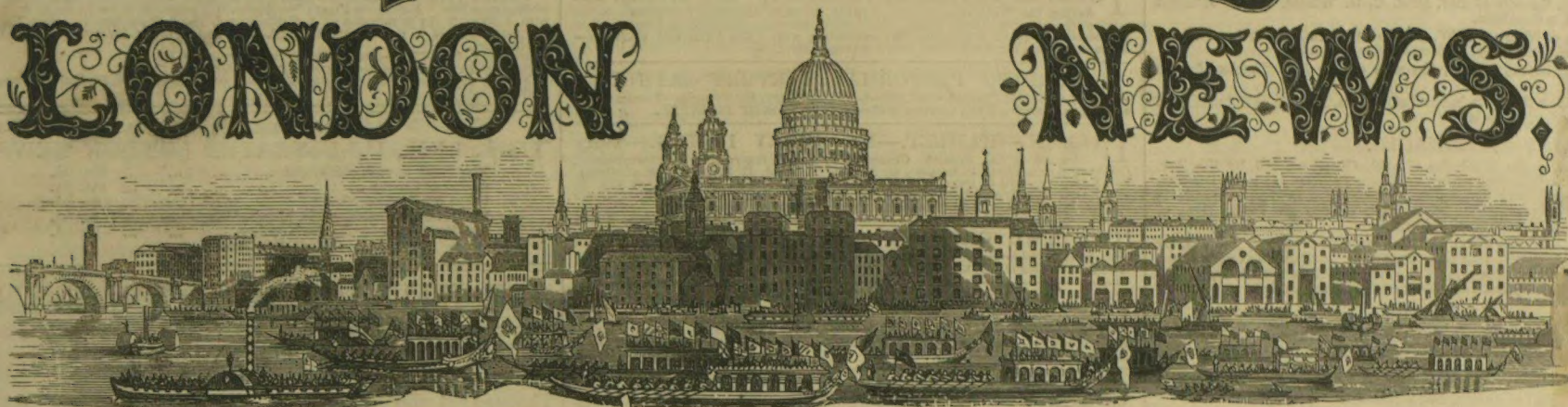


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

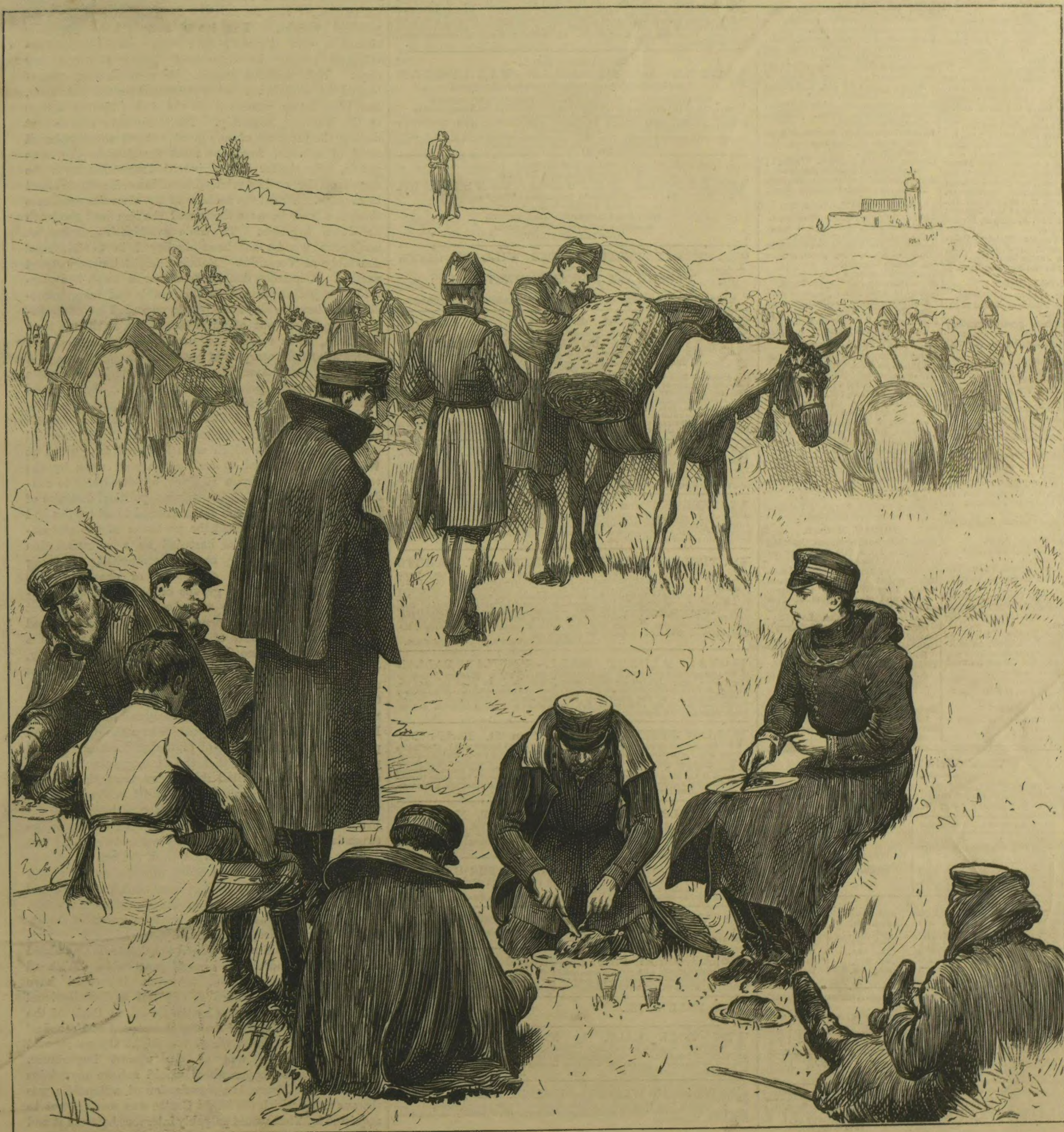


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No. 1855.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: KING ALFONSO BREAKFASTING WITH HIS STAFF.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Wareham, the wife of Henry J. Pantom, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., Lady Le Marchant, 21, Belgrave-road, of a son.

On the 16th inst., the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, 127, George-street, Edinburgh, of a son.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Rev. M.M. C. G. Wilder, Rector of Great Bradley, Suffolk, of a daughter.

On the 12th ult., at Meerut, N.W. Provinces, India, the wife of Major George Rennie Manderson, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Heytesbury, the wife of the Hon. Charles Holmes a Court, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Hewlett, near Cheltenham, the wife of Colonel Agg, late 51st Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Cheetham-hill, by the Rev. Charles Garrett, of Bootle, near Liverpool, Robert Nelson Hope, of Durban, Natal, eldest son of Robert Hope, Esq., Summerby, Eccles, to Charlotte Elizabeth (Lillie), only daughter of the late George Horsfield, Esq., of Brampton-grove, near Manchester. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at Meen Glas, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, by the Lord Bishop of Derry, Captain Alexander William Maxwell Clark Kennedy, D.L., &c., of Knockgray, N.B., late Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Lettice Lucy Hewitt, third daughter of Viscount Lifford.

DEATHS.

On the 5th ult., suddenly, at "Claremore," Montreal, Esther Eliza Taylor, wife of W. H. Brehaut, Esq., police magistrate, and daughter of the late George Mortimer Taylor, Esq., of Devonshire, England.

On the 17th inst., at Rudhall, Ross, Lady Julia Catherine Howard, second daughter of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

On the 22nd inst., at Southsea View, Falmouth, Stephen Usticke Nowell-Usticke, Esq., in his 57th year.

On the 17th inst., at Victoria Park, Manchester, John Todd, aged 69 years.

On the 19th inst., at Deal, Kent, George Hammond, Esq., J.P., in the 55th year of his age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6.

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.		Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.	
Third Sunday in Lent. Moon's last quarter, 9.51 a.m.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Animal Locomotion).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. C. W. Edmondstone, Vicar of Christchurch, Hornsey; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College.		Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Working and Statistics of Railways).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.		Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. H. E. Dresser on Some Species of Falcos; papers by Mr. A. Boucard and A. H. Garrod).	
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Chichester.		Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Victoria Discussion Society).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Gregg, Dean of Cork; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. John Percival, Head Master of Clifton College.		St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Norwich on the Lord's Prayer).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Canon of Westminster.		London Orphan Asylum, Watford; annual dinner, London Tavern.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; annual meeting, noon.	
Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, Regent-street, (Mr. B. H. Cowper on Justin Martyr and his Testimony to the New Testament).			
MONDAY, MARCH 1.		WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.	
St. David, Archbishop and Martyr. Levee by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m.		London Hospital; quarterly court, 1.	
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.		Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.	
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Travers Course).		Royal Agricultural Society, noon.	
Musical Association, 4.30 p.m. (Mr. Hullah on Musical Nomenclature).		Royal College of Physicians; Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Greenhow on Addison's Disease).	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	
Medical Society, 7 p.m. (election of officers).		Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bedford Pim's Reply to Discussion on our Mercantile Marine).	
Society of Ancient Britons, anniversary festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.		Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Umney on Lead Plaster).	
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. T. Robinson on New or Revived Processes in Decorative Art).		THURSDAY, MARCH 4.	
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity).	
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.		Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.	
Royal Albert Hall (Welsh Festival Concert, 8 p.m.).		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.	
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Ryde on the Rating of Country Mansions).		London Institution, 7 p.m.	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Riggs on Tools).		Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on the Chemical Constitution of the Brain; Papers by Messrs. Braham and Gatehouse, Dr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe).	
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m.		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Sir John Coode on Military and Marine Harbours).		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
Farmers' Club (Mr. James Howard on Freedom of Contract).		Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Blackburn on some Strange Aspects of Art).	
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Wilson, jun., on Modern Piers).		Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Dyer on the Seed of Cycads).	
TUESDAY, MARCH 2.		FRIDAY, MARCH 5.	
Accession of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, 1855.		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Greenhow on Addison's Disease).	
Fox-hunting ends.		Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.	
		Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Lacy W. Ridge on Queen Anne and other Forms of Free Classic Architecture).	
		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Lord Rayleigh on the Dissipation of Energy).	
		Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.	
		Caledonian Society, ball, Willis's Rooms.	
		Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Classification of English Dialects).	
		SATURDAY, MARCH 6.	
		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Clifford on the History of Science).	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew Observatory of the Royal Society.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.
	Inches.	° F.	° F.	° F.	0-10		
Feb. 17	30.209	39.2	34.9	86	10	37.0	45.3
18	30.177	35.9	30.8	84	9	33.0	39.8
19	30.092	31.8	27.9	87	10	30.0	34.6
20	30.013	30.8	28.5	92	10	28.9	32.7
21	30.105	33.7	26.2	76	—	31.8	37.3
22	30.085	33.9	25.2	73	10	29.5	34.9
23	29.716	31.4	23.1	74	7	29.5	34.5

* Melted Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.248	30.201	30.143	30.022	30.103	30.132	29.833
Temperature of Air	40.7°	37.8°	32.8°	30.6°	33.3°	33.9°	31.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	38.9°	35.9°	29.6°	29.8°	30.7°	31.7°	28.2°
Direction of Wind	N.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 50	5 10	5 25	5 45	6 10	6 30	6 50

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Eleven Nights of the Season. Every Evening, REBECCA—Mr. J. Fernandez; Meddames G. Ward, Gainsborough, and Page. To conclude with ALADDIN—the celebrated Vokes Family. On SATURDAY, FEB. 13, a Variety of Entertainments for the Benefit of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Prices from 6d. to 44s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 6.50. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This Evening, and during the Week, the revived Comedy, HOME, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original character of Colonel White. Mr. Lytton Sothorn. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New Comedietta, A PAIR ENCOUNTER; concluding with THE SERIOUS FAMILY—Amnabab Sleek, Mr. Buckstone. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY OF OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothorn. To commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45. Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, E. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pouncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.50, by FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LYDIA THOMPSON and Company in Farnie's Burlesque, BLUE BEARD. "The success of the season." Preceded Every Evening, at Seven, by LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Lady Audley, Miss Louisa Moore (her first appearance this three years). Morning Performances every Saturday.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight; the English adaptation by Robert Reece. The Opera produced under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Lister. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Principal Artists—Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lillian Adair; Messrs. A. Brenner, Perrini, Connell, Loredan, Hogan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission:—Private Boxes, from 11s. to 23s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; P.B., 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Free list entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Important Engagement of the entire Company of the Royal Court Theatre, with the successful Comedy, BRIGHTON—Messrs. Charles Wyndham, W. J. Hill; Mrs. Chippendale and Miss Litton. All the original artists in their original parts. PEACOCK'S HOLIDAY.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, THE ANCIENT BRITONS, by Gilbert A. Beckett; A FAIRY TALE, by Mr. Corney Grain, and THE THREE TENANTS. EVERY EVENING (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Every THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The new Selection from Offenbach's most melodious Opera, LES BRIGANDS.
HAVING PROVED ONE OF THE MOST SIGNAL SUCCESSES achieved by this Company for several years, fully warrants the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY throughout the present month. The Words of the Songs written by H. S. Leigh, Esq.; the Music by permission of Messrs. Boosey.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The New and Successful Programme will be given ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, in addition to the regular performances NIGHTLY AT EIGHT.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN by the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** THIS WEEK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The New and Successful Programme of the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.

the American Humourist and Comedian, will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for a very considerable period. Fautouille, 5s.; Soft Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls.

No fees; no charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—By Special Desire.—Under the immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of EDINBURGH.—THE FIRST CONCERT, Programme entirely of Works by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Symphonies in G minor; Fantasia Overture, "Paradise and the Peri;" Fourth Concerto (F minor); Piano-forte Overture, "Naiads;" Unaccompanied Quartet, "God is a Spirit;" Trio, "The Hawthorn in the Glade;" Songs—"To Chloe in Sickness," "The May Dew," "O! Meadow Clad." Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Augustus Roche, Mr. H. Guy. Pianoforte, Miss Florence May. Orchestra of Seventy-Five. Conductor, Mr. George Mount. Tickets to be had at the usual places.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—POPULAR BALLAD CONCERT, SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 27, at Eight. Madame Lemmona Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Thelma Beale, &c. Solo Pianoforte Mr. Henry Logé. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society Part-Song Choir. At the Pianoforte, Mr. Randegeer. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets, 5s., 4s., 2s. 6d. (Admission, 1s.), at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

WELSH FESTIVAL CONCERT on St. David's Day (Monday, March 1), at Eight o'clock, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL. Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Lizzie Evans, Miss Marian Williams, Miss Mary Davis, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Ap Herbert, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Pianoforte, Miss Beesie M. Vaughn, Mr. W. H. Thomas, and Mr. Henry Richards. Band of Harps, under the direction of Mr. John Thomas. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society Part-Song Choir—Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets, 5s., 4s., 2s. 6d. (Admission, 1s.), at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 6, ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE. Open from Nine till Dusk, the EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence; ditto bound, with pencil, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH WINTER EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, March 13. Ten to six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LA VIGNE, DORE'S NEW PICTURE, just added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ROLL CALL.

THE ROLL CALL, by Miss THOMPSON. This PICTURE, together with a Large Collection of Water-Colour Drawings, NOW ON VIEW at the Gallery of the Society of French Artists, No. 18, New Bond-street. Ten a.m. to Nine p.m. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. After dusk illuminated by limelight.

SNOWDON IN WINTER.—RISE. This fine Picture, by ELIJAH WALTON, with a Choice Collection of New Large Alpine and Other Drawings, NOW ON VIEW at Burlington Gallery, 131, Piccadilly, on and after MONDAY, MARCH 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending—

MARCH 6.
MONDAY, MARCH 1.—Special Orchestral Programme.
TUESDAY, MARCH 2.—Lord Lytton's MONEY—Messrs. Hermann Vezin (by permission of J. Hollingshead, Esq.), W. H. Stephens, R. Atkins (by permission of H. Neville, Esq.), C. Sugden, C. Collette, T. B. Bannister; Misses Carlotta Addison, Emily Duncan, and M. Oliver.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.—Instrumental Concert.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4.—J. Mortimer's SCHOOL FOR INTRIGUE (an adaptation of Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro")—Messrs. H. Neville, W. H. Stephens, C. Wyndham, J. Roberts (by permission of J. Hollingshead, Esq.), Messames Genevieve Ward (by permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.), Fowler, and Fowler (by permission of H. Neville, Esq.).
FRIDAY, MARCH 5.—Special Orchestral Programme.
SATURDAY, MARCH 6.—Sterndale Bennett Memorial Concert.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

NOW READY,

VOL. LXV., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

Throughout the greater part of the week now lapsing to its close public curiosity has poised itself over Versailles. Not, indeed, that some European States besides France have been without special interest to those who sympathise with the development of civilised humanity. Parliamentary proceedings at Westminster, for instance, have presented more than one point worth notice. The condition of Spain, and the vicissitudes of the Carlist war, suggest fit topics for observation and reflection. The Ministerial crisis of Austro-Hungary invites study. The difficulties of the Porte are fraught with lessons of political weight. But it is over France that the thoughts, the interest, and the anxieties of intelligent society have hovered during the last few days. Not without reason. A rare phenomenon, if looked at only from a psychological point of view, has been lately presented to the world by the doings of the National Assembly. Travellers have told us that during the progress of any great natural catastrophe all sorts of animals, from the most ferocious to the most gentle, take shelter from apparent destruction upon the same spot, the one class subdued to mildness, the other excited to courage. Whilst the conflict of the elements continues there is a truce between them, and the lion and the lamb lie down together. To some considerable extent an analogous wonder has been displayed in the National Assembly at Versailles. Political fright has suppressed passion. A common danger, seen near at hand, has overridden prejudices heretofore immovable and insurmountable, and issues which most people regarded as unattainable have flowed out of novel conditions, as though they had been, as in reality they are, the most natural and reasonable in the compass of possibility.

The National Assembly has found a majority capable of expressing the present will of France. Small causes not unfrequently produce marvellously important results in the affairs of men. A short paragraph in the English newspapers announcing the success of the Prince Imperial in the examinations which were held not long since at Woolwich, transferred to and commented upon by the various organs of opinion at Paris, appears likely to conduce to the shaping of the present political destinies of France. The scare which it occasioned to all parties and all sections of party, except the partisans of the restoration of the Empire, has hastened on a consummation which no other cause seemed competent to bring about. It has evolved order out of chaos. It has enforced discipline upon groups of politicians quite unaccustomed to recognise the force of any will but their own. It has penetrated the most rugged politicians with a spirit of tolerance. It has effected a fusion between the two Centres of the National Assembly, which no other pressure was capable of doing. It has chastened, if not humbled, the pride of Royalists. It has tamed the wild energy of extreme Republicans. It has transfused, in fact, what we may fairly call the body of the French Legislature with a disposition to make personal and party sacrifices for the sake of mutual understandings and patriotic ends. We fear that the fit may pass away with the occasion which excited it; but we trust that it will leave behind it an organised Government in France, under the protective action of which all the great interests of the French community may flourish and grow, as vegetation expands and blossoms in vernal airs and under a genial sun.

It is difficult to determine which of the two great parties whose temporary fusion constitutes the new majority has made the largest sacrifice of sentiment, prejudice, and hope, in the recent decisions of the Versailles Assembly. The Right Centre, as everybody knows, consists of Royalists more or less deeply tinted with Orleanist colours. Doubtless, it would have endured the Comte de Chambord if that Prince had shown himself practicable. With all its intense Conservatism, however, it would have hesitated to bow the knee to any but a Constitutional Monarch. The recognition by the Comte de Paris of the prior hereditary claims of the Royal occupant of Frohsdorf extinguished the hopes which the Right Centre reposed upon him. Time was of the utmost importance. Accidents might happen which would remove mountains of difficulty. Hence, the organisation of a Republic was the one thing which the Right Centre was resolved not to acquiesce in. That would palpably intervene between it and

the far-off Monarchy it would not despair of realising. As in individual life, however, even a strong affection is displaced by a stronger, so in the experience of the Right Centre the hatred of Republicanism was transcended by a fear of the Empire. There has long been some talk of a fusion between the two Centres. Various and successive approaches have been made towards it. But the Orleanist Royalists always recoiled from an irrevocable decision in prospect of that point of contact which would give to the Left Centre and to itself a common destiny. We have no right to be surprised that it was "uncertain, coy, and hard to please;" that more than once it suddenly retraced the steps it had taken in the direction of conciliation. We none of us like to loosen our immediate hold upon what we fondly cherish. But necessity has no law. Better Republicanism than Bonapartism. The one preserved a remote chance of Constitutional Monarchy hereafter; the other excluded it. The choice lay between the two. It had to be made promptly—we may almost say, *instantly*. A spectral Empire rose up to view, and most of the members of the Right Centre threw aside their prejudices in apprehension.

Perhaps, however, the temper exhibited in recent Parliamentary transactions by not only the Left Centre, but the entire Left, is still more remarkable. There are three distinct sections of the Republican party—those who, like M. Thiers, preferring a Constitutional Monarchy, have come to the conclusion that circumstances in France have cut from under it the chance of maintaining itself; those who are Republicans on principle, because they deem it, on the whole, the fittest organisation for an intelligent community like that of the French people; and those of the extreme section who, perhaps, attach more importance to social than to political equality—who, in fact, have a tinge of red in the tone of their political temper. There is more individualism in this party than in that of the Right, becoming more distinct and angular as one gets towards the extreme section. It is to be noticed in the transactions of last week that this individuality has been entirely put in abeyance, and that, too, independently of the action of the prominent leaders. Compromise and concession have been the order of the day. There has been little speaking, but steady voting—voting, we may say, *en bloc*. All amendments, plausible and attractive as they might be, have been thrust aside. All snares prepared by the Legitimists and Bonapartists have been avoided. A previous agreement between the two Centres has been sacredly observed. Self-restraint has been fully exercised on both sides. The result is known; but is not half so surprising to the world as the process by which it has been brought about.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Osborne House yesterday (Friday) week included Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Churchill, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., and Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G.

Sir Hastings Doyle and Sir Garnet Wolseley left Osborne on Saturday. The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Rev. H. White dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed, at Osborne, by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. The Rev. H. White left Osborne on Monday.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has driven out daily, and has visited West Cowes and Newport. Prince Leopold has taken frequent airings in a pony-chair.

The Queen has granted unto the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., the place of a canon of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, Westminster, void by the death of the Rev. C. Kingsley.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, the first Levee of the season was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court.

The Prince of Wales entered the Throne-Room, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the other members of the Royal family, and attended by the chief officers of state of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps, and various presentations took place. The general circle was numerously attended, and presentations to the number of about 150 were made.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold an official and diplomatic Court at Buckingham Palace on Monday, March 8.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Friday March 19.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levee on behalf of the Queen, on Monday next, at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with her Majesty's stag-hounds near Maidenhead yesterday week. The Duke of Edinburgh partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with Colonel Baillie and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards.

Saturday last was the eighth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Wales. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, went to Sangers' Royal Amphitheatre. Princess Louise was presented by Messrs. Sanger with a beautiful bouquet encircled by neatly-embroidered blue satin ribbon, inscribed in gold with the words "Many happy returns of the day."

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. John Troutbeck, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated. The Prince presented the Albert medal of the Society of Arts to Dr. C. W. Siemens, at Marlborough House, on Monday, for his investigations in relation to heat and its application to arts and manufactures. Their Royal Highnesses left for Eastwell Park, Kent.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh took part in the concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, given on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institute. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess at Eastwell Park during the week. Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M. Davydow, Admiral Macdonald, and Colonel O. Williams have also been among the guests at Eastwell. Lady Mary Butler has succeeded Lady Emma Osborne as Lady in Waiting to the Duchess.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the council of the School of Art Needlework, held at Alford House. Princess Christian has also presented prizes to the successful pupils in the Windsor and Eton art-classes.

Leave of absence from his regiment (the 7th Hussars, now stationed at Norwich) has been granted to Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, "in extension."

The Prince Imperial was entertained, on Monday, at the mess of the officers of the Royal Artillery, at Woolwich. The Duc de Bassano, the Marquis de Bassano, Comte Clary, and the Comte de Labédoyère were in attendance upon the Prince. There were about 150 officers present. Major-General D'Aguilar, commandant of the garrison, presided.

Prince and Princess Belosselsky have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Torquay.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have left Grosvenor House for Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left Inverary for London.

The Duchess of Abercorn, accompanied by her brother, Lord Edward Russell, has arrived at Biarritz from Paris.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Earl and Countess Spencer gave a grand ball at Althorpe House, Northampton, on Thursday week, at which about three hundred of the *élite* of the county were present. The viceregal band from Dublin was in attendance.

Countess Granville held her second assembly this season on Saturday last at the family residence on Carlton-house-terrace, previously to which Earl Granville and her Ladyship entertained at dinner.

The Earl and Countess of Derby had a dinner party on Wednesday at their residence in St. James's-square.

The First Lord of the Treasury entertained a large party of gentlemen at dinner on Wednesday at his official residence.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday, and the Hon. Mrs. Brand had her second reception at the Speaker's House, Westminster. The Speaker will hold his *levées* on the evenings of Wednesday, March 3, and Wednesday, March 10. Full dress.

MARRIAGES.

According to the *Morning Post* marriages are arranged between Baron Eugen von Roeder, Königl. Preuss. Kammerjunker, eldest son of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Baron von Roeder, Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, and Lavinia Grace, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire; between Captain the Hon. A. Moreton and Miss Macdonald Moreton, daughter of the late Hon. A. H. Macdonald Moreton, of Largs, Argyleshire; between Miss Blanche Guest, youngest sister of Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., and Lieutenant Ponsonby, R.N., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Walter and Lady Louisa Ponsonby; and between Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fletcher Hathorn, of Castle Wigg, Wigtownshire, late of the Coldstream Guards, and Miss Charlotte A. Dick Lauder, second daughter of the late Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart., of Fountain Hall, N.B., and Lady Anne Dick Lauder.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, P. R., Rector of East Hendred, to be Vicar of Dorking. Bartlett, S. E.; Perpetual Curate of Ringley, near Manchester. Brown, James Redgate; Chaplain of the General Infirmary, Sheffield. Bullocke, H. B.; Rector of Cyst Honiton, Devonshire. Curtis, Edward; Curate of South Wimbledon. De Winton, Henry; Archdeacon of Brecon. Eardley-Wilmot, E. A.; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Sherborne. Espin, Chancellor; Rural Dean of the Wirral. Evelyn, Frederick Massey, M.A.; Vicar of Oakwood. Fox, H. E.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Durham. French, R. V.; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon. Haslewood, Francis; Rector of St. Matthew's, Ipswich. Hodson, T.; Rector of Patterdale, Westmorland. Hogg, G. F.; Colonial Chaplain of Singapore; Archdeacon of Singapore. Hoggood, J.; Rector of Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire. Hoste, Philip; Rector of Farnham. Jones, E. A.; Assistant Curate of Llanfihangel Gneurglyn, Cardiganshire. Joy, Samuel; Precentor and Minor Canon in Ripon Cathedral. Kempthorne, Robert Thomas; Vicar of Bearely, Warwickshire. Kirk, W. Boyton; Vicar of Two Mile Hill, near Bristol. Lewis, Richard; Archdeacon of St. David's. Maddison, Arthur Rowland; Minor Canon in Lincoln Cathedral. Milner, J.; Rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Durham. Monkhouse, J.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the county of Southampton. Murray, John; Vicar of Lambourne, Berks; Rector of Rugby. Penley, F. T. (the late Vicar's locum tenens); Vicar of Cam. Shephard, John; Senior Curate of Eton; Vicar of Eton, Bucks. Thicknesse, F. H.; Vicar of Brackley, Northants, and Hon. Canon of Manchester; Archdeacon of Northampton and Canon in Peterborough Cath. Tucker, G. W.; Vicar of Malmesbury with Corston and Rodborne. Wakefield, Herbert G.; Curate of Aislaby. Watson, T. W. Waddale; Vicar of Skidby, near Beverley. Whigham, L. R.; Assistant Curate of Holy Trinity, Clapham-common. Whitaker, C.; Perpetual Curate of Natland, Westmorland. Whitworth, William A.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Hammersmith. Williams, Morgan Powell; Curate of Lanvigan, Brecknockshire. Williamson, J.; Vicar of Stanford, Kent.

The Rev. Malcolm McColl, Rector of St. Botolph's, has given four lectures to young men in St. Paul's Cathedral, this week.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. Nathaniel, at Cotham, in the parish of St. Matthew, Kingsdown.

The annual meeting of the central council of the Church Defence Institution was held at King's College, Wednesday—the Bishop of Chichester in the chair.

The Convocation of York met on Tuesday to discuss the vexed rubrical questions. On Wednesday a motion of the Dean of Chester, deprecating any alteration in the rubrics relating to these matters, was adopted by 32 votes to 22.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber for their forty-seventh session, and completed the second revision to the close of the 13th chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

Yesterday week the annual court of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held, when the officers were re-elected, and Canon Ashwell, Mr. Majendie, M.P., and Mr. C. Dale were elected new members of the standing committee. The income for 1874 was stated to be nearly £130,000.

In the course of a sermon at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, the Bishop of Peterborough said the planes of the two orbits of Church and State intersected each other, and their intersection necessarily included a large range of human life and thought. On all the social questions of the day he claimed for the Church an equal right to be heard with the State.

The Ven. Philip Freeman, M.A., Archdeacon of Exeter, died, on Wednesday night, from injuries sustained by an accident met with in London. The late Archdeacon was appointed in 1865, and has for some years represented the Exeter Chapter in the Lower House of Convocation. In order to discharge these duties more effectually, he recently resigned the valuable living of Thorverton, which he had held for a number of years.

Lord Hatherley delivered, on Thursday afternoon, the judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on the appeal from the Dean of Arches in the Exeter *recedos* case. He said the Committee would advise her Majesty to reverse the decision of the Court below as to the Bishop's jurisdiction, and to affirm it as to the legality of the erection of the *recedos*, each party to pay their own costs. The *recedos* will therefore remain.

Mrs. Theodore Martin (Miss Helen Fautit) has consented to give a reading from Shakespeare, on Tuesday evening, March 9, at eight p.m., in the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, in aid of the funds of the infant school in connection with St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens. In the course of the evening a selection of music, instrumental and vocal, will be performed by ladies and gentlemen, who have volunteered to interest themselves in this charitable work.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Wednesday, at the annual court of governors of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, when it was reported that the income for the past year had been £11,742, and the expenditure £11,600. On the receipts of the current year there was, however, a serious falling off, which had deterred the committee from filling up the ten vacancies in the boys' school at Canterbury. The number of orphans maintained by the corporation is 210.

A beautiful east window, representing our Lord risen and glorified, has been placed in Tintwistle Church, Hadfield, near Manchester, by Mr. James Sidebottom, in affectionate remembrance of his late wife. It was designed and executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of London and Munich.—A large window, to the memory of the late Mr. John Peel, M.P., has been put up in the parish church, Tamworth, by his children, at the east end of the north aisle. The stained glass was designed and executed by Messrs. Morris and Co., the stonework by Mr. Butterfield. The upper part of the window represents symbolically the creation and redemption of the world, the annunciation being depicted in the uppermost and central space of the tracery, and beneath it the six acts of creation. In the centre light is a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Oxford correspondent of the *Guardian* reports as follows:—The Hertford (Latin) Scholarship, open to all members of the University who have not exceeded eight terms from matriculation, has been awarded to S. G. Hamilton, Scholar of Balliol. Honourably mentioned—A. D. Godley, Scholar of Balliol; R. L. Ottley, Scholar of Pembroke.—At University the following elections have been made:—Open classical scholarships—F. E. Brightman, Bristol Grammar School; W. H. Cross, Rugby; F. C. Conybeare, Tonbridge School. Open mathematical scholarship—F. C. Lewin, Bruce Castle School. Freeston Exhibition (open)—J. Gray, Rugby. Lodge Exhibition (open to those in need of pecuniary assistance)—R. O. Williams, Gloucester Cathedral School.—At Christ Church the following elections have been made to junior studentships:—Classical—F. R. Mainwaring, Somerset College, Bath; H. Lewis, Repton School; H. W. Nevinson, Shrewsbury School. Mathematical—W. E. Martyn, Physical Science—H. C. Jones, Giggleswick School; A. Greswell, Louth School; W. M. Cobb, Newport School. E. W. Hansell was elected to a Holford, and J. H. Fisher to a college exhibition.

The Cambridge Senate discussed at great length, yesterday week, the grace which has received the sanction of the Council on the subject of the relations between the University and colleges. The grace was to the effect that certain members of the University be appointed a syndicate, to consider what representation should be made to Government as to the importance of obtaining legislative authority for modifying the pecuniary and other relations subsisting between the University and the colleges, and for enabling the University thereby to enlarge and improve its system of education. The subject was introduced by the Vice-Chancellor, and the opposition was led by Dr. Perowne, who characterised the proposal as "certainly the most sweeping Radical measure that had ever been submitted by the Council." An animated discussion followed. There are three candidates for the vacant Professorship of Music—Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. J. Barnby, and Dr. Wylde. Dr. Chipp, organist of Ely Cathedral, who had offered himself, has retired.

The chair of natural history in the University of St. Andrews, vacant by the death of Professor Macdonald, has been filled up, the Marquis of Ailsa appointing Professor H. Alleyne Nicholson, of the Science College, Newcastle.

The *City Press* states that the Rev. Joseph Pullen has resigned the lectureship of astronomy at Gresham College. Mr. Pullen held the office for forty-two years.

The prize of £100 offered about two years ago by the board of Trinity College, Dublin, for "the essay which shall produce from the Bible itself the best argument for the truth or Divine origin of Christianity," has been awarded to Dr. Isaac Ashe, Physician Superintendent of the Londonderry District Asylum.

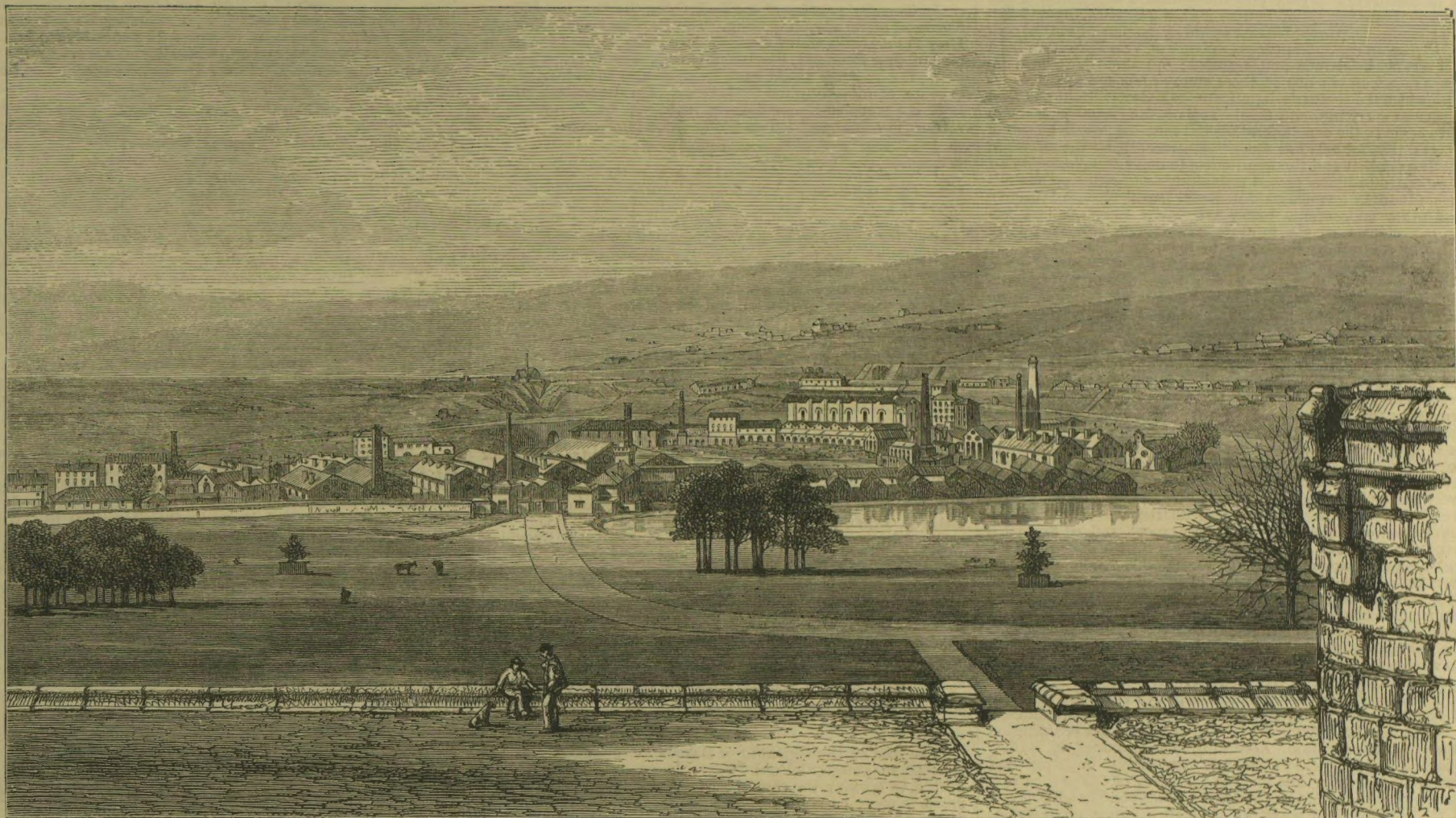
The Crown Princess of Germany has sent £10 for the Ventnor Hospital Chapel.

The accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster in the year 1874 were issued on Wednesday. The receipts of the former duchy amounted to £95,548. Of this sum £65,901 was paid to the use of the Prince of Wales. The other payments brought up the expenditure to £85,729, leaving a balance carried forward of £9828. The revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year amounted to £66,457, and the disbursements to £57,351, of which £42,000 were payments made for her Majesty's use to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, leaving a balance of £9096.

THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES.



THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES.



THE CYFARTHFA IRONWORKS.



GROUP OF "TIP" GIRLS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 25.

The situation is to-day far more satisfactory than it was a week ago. Spite of the intrigues of the Bonapartists and the Legitimists, the National Assembly has voted a Senate law of an essentially Republican character; and, the adoption of this measure implying also the definitive acceptance of the famous Transmission of Powers Bill, the bewildering and disheartening crisis through which we have been passing may be considered at an end. The recent debates at Versailles have been remarkably boisterous and agitated; but there have been no great speeches, nor any of those more or less comic interludes with which the eccentric deputies of the Extreme Right and Left favour us every now and then. Indeed, the Chamber seems to have come to the conclusion that the time for prattle has gone by and that for acts has come. Accordingly, all the efforts of the Imperialists and the Legitimists to delay the discussion on the Senate Bill have proved unavailing—the countless amendments brought forward by MM. Raoul Duval, Brunet de Clercq, and other malcontents being summarily rejected, and the various clauses of the measure as originally proposed being voted by continually increasing majorities.

The Senate Law, which the Chamber has at length adopted, is due to M. Wallon, it having been drawn up by him during the recess which followed last week's embarrassing fiasco, in concert with the leading members of the two Centres and of the moderate Left. It provides that the Senate shall be composed of 300 members, 225 elected by the departments and the colonies and 75 by the National Assembly. The Seine and the Nord are each of them to return five senators; six other departments electing four; twenty-three others three; and the remainder two senators each. There are various special paragraphs as regards the colonies. No one can be eligible unless he is forty years of age and in full enjoyment of his civil and political rights. The departmental and colonial senators, who are to be nominated for nine years, and to retire by thirds every three years, are to be returned by an electoral body composed of the deputies, general and district councillors of the department or colony they are to represent, and of delegates from the different municipal councils which it comprises. Those senators appointed by the National Assembly are, however, to be life members; and should any of them die or resign, their seats are to be filled up within two months by the Senate itself. The latter may transform itself into a judicial court to try the President of the Republic or the Ministers should they commit high treason. It is, moreover, to be elected one month previous to the dissolution of the present Assembly, entering upon its duties directly that body retires.

Now that the crisis seems drawing to a close the question of forming a new ministry comes again on the tapis. Indeed, it is said that Saturday's *Official* will announce the constitution of a new administration. According to one account, M. Buffet, who has certainly shown himself remarkably impartial and conciliatory of late, thus atoning for many of his past misdeeds, is to be the new President of the Council and Minister of the Interior: the portfolio of Justice being given to M. Dufaure; that of Education to M. Wallon; and that of Finances to M. Léon Say; MM. Cézanne and Léonce de Laverne being respectively appointed Ministers of Public Works and Agriculture, and Duc Decazes, General de Cussy, and Admiral de Montaignac retaining their present posts. The moderate Republican organs do not show themselves averse to such a combination, a great revulsion of feeling having taken place as regards M. Buffet. Should he accept the post of premier, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier would, in all probability, be elected President of the National Assembly.

Last Saturday's election in the Côtes du Nord resulted, as had been expected, in the triumph of Admiral Count de Kerjegu, the Legitimist nominee, who polled 45,940 votes, against 40,793 given to M. Foucher de Careil, the Republican representative, and 30,724 secured by the Duc de Feltre, who came forward on behalf of the Bonapartists. At the first poll, which took place a fortnight ago, but without any result, none of the candidates obtaining a sufficient majority, M. de Feltre secured 5000 more votes than he did on this second occasion. The *Figaro* facetiously calls attention to the fact that his bulletins and proclamations were printed by a man called "Chambort," whose name figured in the corner of all the documents issued by the Bonapartist committee. Several of the peasantry, it appears, were deluded by this circumstance, and voted for M. de Feltre, thinking they were supporting the Legitimist candidate. Such a mistake may have been possible, but it does not say much for the intellect of Henry V.'s Breton supporters.

It is announced that Prince Napoleon, who was made a General of Division by the late Emperor, is to be struck out of the French army list.

ITALY.

A debate on the subject of capital punishment is in progress in the Senate. At Tuesday's sitting the Minister of Justice urged the necessity for maintaining the death penalty on account of the prevalent insecurity of life and property, especially in Sicily and the Romagna, but said the Government would impose it only in extreme cases.

The Chamber of Deputies have approved of the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and have begun the discussion of the Finance Budget.

Garibaldi received a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Humbert on Monday. The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour. The General expressed a desire to be presented to Princess Marguerite. Garibaldi has had a villa placed at his disposal by the municipality, outside the Porta Pia.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William continues to improve in health, but his Majesty is still obliged to keep his room. Prince Bismarck had an interview with the Emperor on Sunday, and made a long report to his Majesty on public affairs.

It is announced from Berlin that, in order to check emigration from agricultural districts, the Government has it in contemplation to divide certain of the Crown domains into small holdings, so as to enable the peasants to become landed proprietors.

Criminal proceedings have been taken against the editor of the Ultramontane paper, the *Germania*, for publishing the late encyclical letter of the Pope respecting the German clergy. The number of the paper containing the letter has, moreover, been seized.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has proceeded to Pesth for the arrangement of the Ministerial crisis in Hungary; but the conferences of his Majesty with the party leaders has not, so far, led to any definite result.

In consequence of the increased illness of Baron Wiltmann, the presiding Judge at the trial of Herr Ofenheimer at Vienna, further proceedings in the case have been postponed.

RUSSIA.

Colonel Ivanhoff, one of the Russian commanders in Central Asia, has crossed the Oxus with a large force for the pur-

pose of attacking the Turcomans, and it is reported that he is acting in concert with the Khan of Khiva.

The Minister of Public Works has presented his scheme for extending the railway system by the construction of 8000 versts of new lines. The Siberian or Ural lines and the coal-pit railways in the Donetz Territory will be first constructed.

DENMARK.

Advices from Copenhagen announce the birth of a daughter to the Crown Princess on the 17th inst.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Folkething the financial bill was discussed on its second reading. The President of the Council, Herr Fønnesbech, stated that, if the House refused the grant for building ironclads, which had already been delayed for two years, the Ministry would have to take into consideration the question of dissolving the Folkething. On the motion of the Left, the grant was provisionally negatived by 47 against 42 votes. The final decision on the question is reserved.

AMERICA.

President Grant has declined to be a party to the plan for effecting a compromise between the Conservatives and Republicans of Louisiana; but has said that he would be glad if an understanding were arrived at, and has referred a deputation that waited upon him to the Congressional Committee.

President Grant's message to the Senate on the state of affairs in Kansas briefly reviews the events which have taken place since 1872, and alleges that the constitution of the State has been changed by violence and the defiance of the rights of the minority. It is represented as a question which the Legislature should decide.

The Senate has passed a resolution favouring the resumption of specie payments in 1879. It has disallowed the Pacific mail subsidy; and has refused, by 39 votes against 32, to admit Mr. Pinchbeck, the legality of whose election as senator for Louisiana, has been contested. The bills making the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico States of the American Union have passed. President Grant has called an extra session of the Senate for March 5, for executive business.

In last Saturday's sitting of the House of Representatives the motion in favour of restoring the 10 per cent reduction made in 1872 in the duties upon manufactured goods was rejected by 103 votes against 95. The Revenue Bill, by which the taxes on whisky, tobacco, sugar, and other commodities are increased, has been passed.

Monday being the anniversary of Washington's birth, a general holiday was observed throughout the United States.

General Sheridan has reported to the Congressional Investigating Committee that 2141 persons have been killed and 2115 wounded in Louisiana since 1866 on account of their political opinions.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant was, on the 9th inst., publicly received by each House of the State Legislature of New York.

INDIA.

The trial of the Guicowar of Baroda for complicity in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre began on Tuesday. Mr. Scoble, in opening the case for the prosecution, said he proposed to prove two charges—first, tampering with the servants of the Residency; and, secondly, attempting to poison Colonel Phayre. He stated that he had evidence to show that the Guicowar had ordered the poison and paid for it. Mrs. Phayre's ayah was the first witness called, and she deposed to conversations she had had with the Guicowar, in which he had asked if she thought any charm would turn the sahib's heart. Sergeant Ballantine cross-examined the witness. The evidence of Mrs. Phayre's ayah and that of three other witnesses was concluded on Wednesday. All distinctly denied that the Guicowar mentioned Colonel Phayre's name in connection with any project of poisoning.

Sir Jung Bahadoor, the Chief of Nepal, was to have left Bombay for England by the mail reaching this country on Monday. Owing, however, to an accident which befell his Excellency on the evening previous to the departure of the mail, he now lies in a precarious state. After his return from a temple he was thrown by his horse, and remained in an unconscious state for several hours.

A telegram from Melbourne, dispatched last Saturday, stated that heavy rains have followed the intense heat that has lately prevailed there.

The Second Chamber of Holland has passed, by 44 votes against 21, the bill for the construction of a railway between Soerabaya-Passaroean and Malang, in Java.

It appears from the appropriation account of the civil service estimates that the expenditure on the Alabama claims was £3,196,874 15s. 10d. The amount voted was £3,200,000.

The *London Gazette* publishes a treaty of extradition between this country and Switzerland, which is to come into operation on March 1.

The telegraph from Foochow to Amoy has been destroyed by persons hostile to its use, but the members of the staff have not been molested.

Sedan will, says the *Continental Herald*, soon be an open town. The old ramparts and fortifications are in course of removal, and nothing will be left but the castle, in which Turenne was born.

In pursuance of Brigadier-General Sir John Acland's report on the neglected state of the British graves in the Crimea, the Government have resolved to ask a vote of £5000 for their restoration. Arrangements will also be made for their due preservation in future.

The Turkish Government has arranged in Paris for an advance of three millions sterling, on conditions equivalent to 13 per cent interest; and the Egyptian Government has obtained an advance of five millions sterling at 12 per cent, in order to meet payments falling due in the months of April, May, June, July, and August.

Information has been received that the mail packets under contract with the Swedish Government will re-commence their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg to-day (Saturday). Mails for Sweden will accordingly be made up in London, for conveyance by this route, on the evening of every Friday until further notice.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, the newly-appointed Governor of Natal, and his staff, consisting of Colonel Colley, Major Brackenbury, Major Buller, Captain Lord F. Gifford, Mr. A. Maurice (private secretary), and Mr. Napier Broome (colonial secretary), arrived at Dartmouth on Tuesday morning, and embarked on board the *Walmer Castle* for the Cape.

In a proclamation drawn up under the instructions of the Colonial Secretary respecting the case of Langalibalele, that chief is released from his imprisonment, but is ordered not to return to Natal; his tribe, the Amahubi, are allowed to go to him, but he is not permitted to go to them; and the Amangwe have leave to return to their land, while a strong warning against rebellion is given to the natives of Natal generally.

Arctic Expedition estimates have been submitted to Parliament, which show that the charge up to March 31 next will amount to £98,620. In connection with the expedition there are other charges to the amount of £15,943 appearing in the ordinary Navy Estimates, and charges for the pay of naturalists, &c., placed among the civil service votes.

Letters received from Queensland by last mail state that the yield of sugar has proved 40 per cent more than estimated; the expected quantity was 10,000 tons, but the actual result 14,000 tons. The discovery of coal on the Logan river, the centre of the southern sugar plantations, containing 62 per cent of volatile matter, 2 per cent of water, 12 per cent of ashes, and 24 per cent of fixed carbon, will allay the anxiety for fuel among the sugar manufacturers in that locality. The Logan river is within easy reach of Moreton Bay.

The *Gazette* notifies the following Consular appointments:—Mr. William George Abbot, now Her Majesty's Consul at Resht, to be Consul-General at Tabreez; Mr. Henry Adrian Churchill, C.B., formerly Consul at Zanzibar, to be Consul for the Provinces of Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Asterabad, to reside at Resht; Mr. James Damyon to be Consul for Victoria, and to reside at Melbourne; Mr. Edmund Monson Paul to be Consul for New South Wales, and to reside at Sydney; and Mr. William Clifford Knight to be Consul for the Cape of Good Hope, and to reside at Capetown, for the Emperor of Russia.

We learn from Aden that, on the 19th ult., her Majesty's ships *Nassau* and *Rifleman* bombarded and took possession of Fort Mombazique, on the east coast of Africa. The enemy lost seventeen killed and fifty-one wounded, but no losses were sustained by our forces. The place has now been handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar. From Aden we also learn that her Majesty's ship *Thetis* has captured two slavers with upwards of 300 slaves. The Portuguese had attacked a barracon containing 1000 slaves, but had been repulsed, and the *Thetis* had proceeded to resume the attack.

A munificent gift has been made to Melbourne University. Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Ercildoum, who recently gave £1100 to the Acclimatisation Society, has sent £30,000 to the Chancellor, intended for the erection of a hall, but free of conditions, and to be otherwise applied if the authorities think fit. In the letter forwarding the money Mr. Wilson writes:—"It is now about twenty-three years since I first placed my foot on Australian soil, and during that time my exertions have been successful far beyond my expectations. Under these circumstances, I feel that to Australia, the land of my adoption and the birthplace of my wife and children, I owe a debt of gratitude which I now desire in some small degree to repay."

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the friends of the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin was held at the institution, Great Marlborough-street, last Saturday. The death of the late Mr. Benjamin Attwood, a benefactor to the extent of £4000, was feelingly alluded to. The total number of new patients admitted to the benefits of the charity during the past year amounted to 5208, against 4596 in the previous year. The total receipts from all sources during 1874 amounted to £2074, the hospital being partly self-supporting.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the friends of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel. The annual report adopted by the meeting stated that, although there was a slight falling off in annual subscriptions, the diminution was due in a great measure to the death of an extraordinary number of old and valued supporters of the charity. There had been an increase, however, resulting from the ships' collections, the total being £1432. By the festival held on June 18 at the asylum, £1045 was added to the funds. Thanks were accorded to Mr. T. O. Baring, M.P., for a contribution of 100 guineas, to the Hon. Corporation of the Trinity House for £100, and to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers for 50 guineas. Two legacies had been received and invested during the year—one of £200 under the will of the late J. J. Blyth, and £2000, less legacy duty, bequeathed by the late Mr. T. Banting. The health of the occupants of the asylum had been excellent, not a single case of sickness having occurred. The school inspector's report after the midsummer examination was of a very favourable character. At the present time there are, including twenty elected on Monday, 253 boys and girls in the asylum. During the past year forty-six boys and fourteen girls were admitted by election, and nineteen boys and fifteen girls completed their term of residence. The scrutineers then proceeded with the election of seventeen boys and three girls from an approved list of twenty-seven candidates.

The third annual meeting of the Ladies' Samaritan Society, in connection with the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was held on Monday afternoon. The report, after dealing with the relief extended to in and out patients during the year, expressed the thanks of the committee for the relief derived from private sources. The chairman (the Rev. H. Ward) in moving the adoption of the report, pointed with satisfaction to the large number of patients who had been sent to convalescent homes during the year; and the Rev. F. Ball, in seconding the motion, testified to the large amount of work effected by the ladies' committee in the several wards.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho, was held on Tuesday, when the report was read, showing that 7027 visits had been made to the dispensary during the past year by 2600 patients. It was founded in 1816, being the earliest institution of its kind; and, although to some extent self-supporting, it looks for much of its revenue to the benevolent public. The report concluded with a vote of thanks to the surgeons, William Harvey, F.R.C.S., and Urban Pritchard, M.D., F.R.C.S., and to the treasurer and secretary.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it may be looked upon as settled that the manoeuvres this year will take the form of summer drills in the neighbourhood of Aldershot.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Hunstanton Convalescent Home was held at Cambridge on Monday. The home has been enlarged so as to provide for thirty beds, and £1000 is invested towards providing a permanent building, which shall be at the same time a memorial of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales in 1872. The Prince and Princess are patrons of the home.

The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords met on Thursday to consider the Mar peerage case. In delivering judgment, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Redesdale, and the Lord Chancellor went at great length into the history of this case, expressing their opinion that the holder of the original peerage was an Earl. The presumption of law was undoubtedly in favour of the heirs male and not of heirs female—the Earl of Mar was in possession of the *comitatus*—and no evidence was before their Lordships in favour of heirs female; and, in their Lordships' opinion, the Earl of Kellie had made good his claim to the earldom of Mar in the peerage of Scotland. Judgment accordingly.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

King Frost has evidently entered into league with Mr. Du Pre Thornton to assist him in suppressing racing, and no sooner is everything in readiness to bring off a meeting than the ground becomes as hard as iron or is covered with a few inches of snow. This has occurred once more, and the Grand Military Steeple-chases were obliged to be postponed for a week. The authorities at Streatham gave in, after gallantly bringing off the first day's programme; coursing men have passed some days of idleness at Ashdown, and sport of all kinds has been at a deadlock. On Wednesday, however, when all arrangements had been thoroughly upset by the frost, a rapid thaw set in, and at the time of writing it is mild and springlike. Under the circumstances, we must esteem ourselves fortunate that the Waterloo Cup was run through without any interruption. We need only glance briefly at the results of the first day, which we touched upon last week. Muriel, the winner in 1873, showed plenty of speed in her spin with Battery, but ran so wildly at the turns that the latter had little trouble in beating her. After a heavy fall, Master Magnano made a poor fight against Tom Rodman; and Dyzagara got such a bad slip that Hawthorn was enabled to run up a long score before he got to work. Lamplighter, who was a good deal fancied, had no chance with Handel; but the greatest surprise was the easy defeat of Sirius, who was a strong favourite for the Cup. He was well beaten for speed by Dick McGrath, a rank outsider; and, though the hare favoured him consistently throughout a long course, he ran in miserably slovenly style. Palmer was, unfortunately, dead amiss, so his defeat by Dick McGrath in the first ties created no surprise. Fugitive, though he won his two courses, was decidedly wild, and did not create a very favourable impression; but Honeymoon bowled out Master M'Turk and Pearl in brilliant style, showing such great speed, cleverness, and killing powers combined, that she was firmly established at the head of the quotations, 3 to 1 being taken freely about her winning outright. Amity was cleverly defeated by old Ruby, who, in her turn, succumbed to Lucetta, after a good struggle.

In the second ties Surveillance showed fine speed against Battery, and appeared to be winning, when he unfortunately dislocated one of his legs, and had to be destroyed. Owing to a great piece of luck, Indian Star was within an ace of beating Honeymoon, the course ending in an undecided; and, at the second attempt, the Irish representative led her by three lengths to the hare, and won as she liked. Darcrolle got away very badly from the slips and was also unsighted; but as soon as he settled down to work he fairly raced round Dick McGrath, and won with plenty in hand. Lucetta led Fugitive, and gave him little or no chance in a long spin. The third ties were commenced by an interesting struggle between Battery and Corby Castle, and the latter won with a little in hand, though 7 to 4 was laid against him. Darcrolle showed brilliant speed against Honeymoon, and reached his game with a lead of fully five lengths; but the latter, when once in possession, was too clever for him, and just won. Hawthorn and Corby Castle had a fine trial in the fourth ties, the verdict being in favour of the latter; and then Honeymoon fairly raced away from Lucetta, never allowing her to score a single point. The final was intensely exciting. Honeymoon had the speed of Corby Castle, but, running wide at the first turn, he got in, and it was only a clever kill on the part of the former which made it an undecided. The second attempt resulted in a very similar trial; but Honeymoon just won, and thus the cup went to Ireland, for the fourth time in eight years. The meeting altogether was a brilliant success, though the behaviour of the crowd on the Wednesday and Thursday was so unruly that some decisive steps will have to be taken to keep the spectators within proper bounds. Mr. Hedley's judging gave the greatest satisfaction to all parties; and we regret that we cannot say the same for Wilkinson's slipping, which at times was very loose. We append results of the meeting:—

THE CUP.—Mr. W. Ford-Hutchinson's Honeymoon beat Mr. J. Cunningham's Corby Castle (late Cuckoo), and won.

THE PURSE.—Mr. T. M. Goodlake's Gilderoy beat Earl of Stair's Stradivarius, and won.

THE PLATE.—Mr. A. Allison ns. (Mr. D. J. Paterson's) Lord Glendyne beat Mr. G. F. Wise's bk. w. b. Wild Norah, and won.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The polling at Stroud took place yesterday week, when Mr. Marling, the Liberal candidate, was returned by 2783 votes, against 2577 recorded for Lord Bury, who stood in the Conservative interest.

There was a large Liberal gathering at Rishton, near Blackburn, last Saturday night, when a Liberal Club was opened for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Liberal party in North-East Lancashire.

Both political parties at St. Ives have entered into the impending contest with much vigour; and the same two candidates who were before the borough in December—Sir Francis Lycett, Liberal, and Mr. C. T. Praed, Conservative—are again seeking the suffrages of the constituency.

The members of the City of London Liberal Registration Association have passed a resolution recording their opinion of Mr. Gladstone's eminent services, and a copy of it has been forwarded to the right hon. gentleman.

The Tipperary nomination is fixed for March 4, and the polling, if any, will take place on the 11th.

The first half of the coil for the 80-ton gun has been successfully coiled in the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich. The bar was 9½ inches thick and 172 feet long.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Leamington, which is to be divided into three wards, with six aldermen and eighteen councillors.

Mr. Hardy visited Aldershot yesterday week, to inspect the recruits who have been enlisted during the last two years. They number 4000 of all arms.

The estate of Dundas, Linlithgowshire, has been purchased for the trustees of the late Mr. James Russell, of Blackbraes, at the price of £180,500.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was agreed that the chairman, Sir James Hogg, M.P., should introduce into the House of Commons a bill for the regulation of the London gas companies. The measure for the establishment of new gasworks was withdrawn. A motion by Mr. Richardson, that a petition should be presented against a bill being promoted by the Corporation, by which they desire to take powers for erecting slaughter-houses in connection with the Metropolitan Central Meat Market in Smithfield, was rejected. The board has, with a view to settle a dispute respecting a right of way over the Embankment gardens claimed by the Marquis of Salisbury, agreed to a plan, in conjunction with the duchy of Lancaster authorities, whereby a new road will be made near Waterloo Bridge.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. We shall give a portrait of the new Judge next week.

The Hon. G. C. Norton died on Wednesday evening, at the residence of his brother Lord Grantley, Womersley Park, Guildford. Deceased, who was seventy-five years of age, had for thirty-eight years held the office of Recorder of Guildford, and was for many years magistrate at Lambeth Police Court.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn began his summing up in the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation case on Wednesday and brought it to a close on Thursday afternoon. He expressed a strong opinion against the imputation of direct fraud charged against the defendants. Still, if they meant to pledge themselves to their belief in the statements of the prospectus, independently and irrespectively of the data upon which that belief might be founded, and they had not a substantial belief in the truth of those statements, the case must be decided against the defendants. On the other hand, if what they meant and what they conveyed was this, "We make these statements upon the faith of these data, and we honestly believe in the genuineness and truthfulness of these data," then, although the belief might turn out to be not well founded, if they honestly believed it at the time, they were entitled to a verdict. His Lordship went minutely into the facts of the case. The jury, after being away five hours, were unable to agree, and were discharged without giving a verdict.

In the Court of Exchequer, for nearly three days, the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury had before them the case of "Mason v. the Great Northern Railway Company." It was an action to recover compensation in damages for serious personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff when riding in a third-class carriage, on Oct. 20, 1873, whilst the train was passing up an incline near Moorgate-street. The jury awarded £2500.

Messrs. Smith and Son brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against a chemist of Bristol for £22 10s., the amount due for advertising some medicines at railway stations for a year and a quarter. The defendant denied that he had agreed with the agent of the plaintiffs to advertise for more than a year; but the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, judgment was given in the case of "Harrison and Others v. Willis and Another." The action was to recover the value of a cargo of pitch pine in the defendants' ship, the claim being that the result was owing to the vessel being unseaworthy. The jury took this view, and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for £1969.

In the same court the case of "Arrowsmith v. Willett," the plaintiff being false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, was decided by awarding the plaintiff £50.

In an action for alleged libel brought against the *Times* by Mr. Francis Fowler, C.E., the plaintiff was, on Tuesday, cross-examined by Mr. Giffard. The nature of his replies, however, led Mr. Merewether, his counsel, to abandon the case, and to submit to a nonsuit—a step which Lord Coleridge described as showing the soundest possible discretion.

A Chancery suit resulting from the great robbery of bullion which was committed on the South-Eastern Railway in May, 1855, was decided by Vice-Chancellor Bacon last Saturday. The principal thief, Agar, purchased, partly with the proceeds of the robbery, £3000 in Turkish Bonds, which he handed over to a confederate, in whose possession they were found by the police. An order has at length been made for the distribution of their value. The railway company is to receive one-sixth as its proportion of compensation, but the bulk of the remainder is to be given to Agar's child, for whose benefit the money was originally invested.

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment last Saturday in a claim made by a firm of manufacturing chemists at Glasgow against the Universal Non-Tariff Fire Insurance Company. The plaintiffs had effected an insurance for £1350 upon a building, but upon its destruction by fire the company refused to pay, on the ground that the property had been misdescribed. His Honour held that the misdescription, which had been supplied by the company's own agent, was not material. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Sir James Hannen has allowed the widow of the late Captain Dudden, of the La Plata, grant of probate to administer the property of her husband, with leave to swear as to the period of his death.

Six hundred pounds damages have been awarded in the Sheriff's Court in an action for breach of promise brought by the niece of a boarding-house keeper at Brompton against one of the lodgers, who, after having engaged himself to the plaintiff, declined to marry her on account of the state of his health. Execution was stayed in order that an application might be made on the ground of excessive damages.

Mr. Patrick Martin, of Lindley, Huddersfield, manufacturer, was fined £40 and costs by the Huddersfield Borough Bench, yesterday week, for having interfered with Mr. Woodgate, Sub-Inspector of Factories, while he was in the execution of his duties. When the inspector visited the defendant's mill in the evening the lights were extinguished by one of the workmen by way of a "lark," and the inspector was left in the dark in a room where there was much machinery.

Sheriff Barclay has settled the claims of compensation under the Patronage Act for twelve parishes in Perthshire. The sums awarded to the Earls of Mansfield and Kinnoull, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, and others amount to nearly £4000. When the case of Auchterarder was under discussion the agent for the Earl of Kinnoull could not produce his Lordship's title to the parish, none having been made up for 150 years.

The *Scotsman* reports that a medical practitioner who held diplomas from the University of Philadelphia, and on the strength of these described himself as "Professor Chadwick de Banzie, M.D., LL.D.," has been convicted before the Airdrie justices of falsely pretending that he was on the medical register, and fined the full penalty of £20.

There were seventy-two prisoners on the calendar at the opening of the adjourned Middlesex Sessions, for February; and the trials on Monday were chiefly for robberies, the most serious case being one in which a sailor named Alexander, indicted for having stolen a large quantity of property from the Great Eastern Railway Company, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision. At Tuesday's sitting John Hall, forty, described as a clergyman of the Church of England, was indicted for stealing two pairs of kid gloves, value 7s.; but, having been acquitted on the ground of insanity, was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.—On Wednesday William Dixon was found guilty of having deceived several pawnbrokers by manufacturing sleeve-links of brass and selling them as gold, with which he had so thickly plated the articles as to defy the action of acid. Previous convictions were recorded against him, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Karl Blind appeared at Marylebone, last Saturday, to prosecute a gentleman named Andersen, of Finchley-road, on a charge of assault. The defendant, who expressed his regret for what had occurred, was fined 20s., and £4 costs.

Colonel Guildford, of the Confederate army, as the prisoner calls himself, was, on Wednesday, again brought up at Marlborough-street, and committed for trial, on the charge of having obtained jewellery on false pretences, by means of a cheque which was dishonoured on presentation.

Under an old law, passed for the special protection of silk manufacturers, B. W. Bacon, who lived in Bethnal-green, was fined £20 for having been found in possession of a large quantity of silk of which he could not give any account. Some of it, at least, had been stolen from Macclesfield.

During the private rehearsal of a troupe of "nigger" minstrels called the "Black Stars of Baltimore," at a place of entertainment at Dalston, three young men broke into the room and assaulted the performers. On being brought before the Worship-street magistrate they were each fined 20s.

A general-shop dealer, carrying on business in the Blackfriars-road, was, on Tuesday, summoned at the Southwark Police Court for having on his premises two barrels of petroleum without a license, and for not having these properly labelled. He was fined £10 and £3 3s. costs.

In the Sheriff's Court at Norwich, on Tuesday, damages were assessed by special juries, at the instance of legal representatives of several persons who were killed in the Thorpe collision. The amounts awarded ranged from £700 to £1250, according to the estimated incomes of the deceased, one of whom was a sergeant-major, another a sergeant, and a third a journeyman saddler. Another claim was disposed of on Wednesday. The company contended that the plaintiff, a widow with two children, was not entitled to any damages, but the jury gave a verdict for £850.

Seven seamen belonging to the barque Bussorah, of Sunderland, bound to China with coals, refused duty when at sea, and compelled the captain to put back to Grimsby, alleging that the ship was unseaworthy. They were taken before the Grimsby magistrates on Tuesday, and, it being shown that the ship was perfectly seaworthy, and the men still refusing to proceed to sea, they were committed for ten weeks, with hard labour.

Joseph Sprott and Robert Ireland were tried before Mr. Baron Pollock, at the Cumberland Assizes, last Saturday, for having cut the ropes of a non-unionist pit near Workington during a recent colliers' strike. The charge of intending to commit murder was withdrawn, and they pleaded guilty to having intended to damage the machinery of the pit. They were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington had a bad fall whilst hunting with the Quorn hounds last week.

An explosion occurred last Saturday at a fuse factory at St. Day, in Cornwall, by which five women lost their lives.

Forty-four persons have been burnt to death and nine mortally injured by a fire at a lucifer-match manufactory at Goeteborg, in Sweden.

The cotton-mill of Mr. W. Runney, Nuttall, near Ramsbottom, was destroyed by fire on Thursday week, the loss being estimated at about £20,000.

The underground fire, which has been burning for two years near Harrison's Court, South Shields, broke out again, yesterday week, with violence, near to a block of dwelling-houses in Hill-street, and under some houses in Trinity-court.

A man named Lane, working in the neighbourhood of Mountain Ash as a pit-sinker, incautiously placed a quantity of dynamite in the oven at the side of the fireplace in his own house, on Wednesday morning, and sat down to breakfast. Shortly afterwards the dynamite exploded; the room was wrecked, and Lane was hurled against the stairs with such violence that he died almost immediately. Two other men who were in the room were also severely injured.

A severe easterly gale prevailed on the north-east coast last Saturday. No shipping disasters are reported; but at East Jarrow a large chimney connected with the Bede Chemical Works was blown over by the wind, and, falling on several men, caused the death of two of them.

Three Liverpool ships, with forty-eight hands on board, are reported missing, not having been heard of for months.

A French steamer, the *Normandie*, was wrecked on the Lerins rocks on Thursday week. The only life lost was that of the captain, who is reported to have committed suicide.

The ship *Sydney Dacres*, which was abandoned by her crew, has been safely taken into Queenstown by tugs.

Captain Long, of the mail-steamer *Havre*, which was wrecked a few days ago off Guernsey, has been entirely absolved from blame by a Board of Trade inquiry.

In their report on the loss of the *Cospatrik* the Court of Inquiry express an opinion that the fire originated in the fore-hold, consequent on an attempt at plundering the cargo, on which naked lights may have been used. They find that the ship was sufficiently provided with boats, but add that they should not have been stowed keel uppermost. In their suggestions for the prevention of similar calamities they specially mention the stowage of boats on chocks, and the periodical exercise of crews at fire and boat stations.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the barque *Margaret Waus* on the east side of Seaford Bay, Jan. 29, was concluded on Tuesday. The Court found that the evidence disclosed carelessness and neglect on the part of the master, Colin M'Dougall, in navigating the channel from the *Owers Light*, which resulted in the stranding of the vessel. They therefore suspended his certificate for eighteen months.

The result of a Board of Trade inquiry into a collision between the English brig *Princess of Wales* and the Russian brig *Urho* was the suspension of the English captain's certificate for six months, the Court being of opinion that he had not sufficiently performed his duty of rendering assistance to the vessel with which he had been in collision.

The daily operation of cleansing, dusting, and watering the streets of the City cost the Corporation last year £22,932.

The standard of recruits enlisted for the infantry regiments attached to the Brigade *Dépôt* at Woolwich has been raised by the addition of one inch in height and one inch in chest measurement. Recruits are, therefore, not to be less than 5 ft. 6 in. high, nor measure less than 34 in. round the chest.

Last week the *Times* started a special train to Liverpool for the sole purpose of delivering that portion of its impression which is taken by the towns on the route. It leaves at 4.55, and bundles of the papers are thrown out as it passes through the different stations. In this way the *Times* is now to be had in Birmingham by 7.30, whereas the other London papers do not arrive till 9.20.

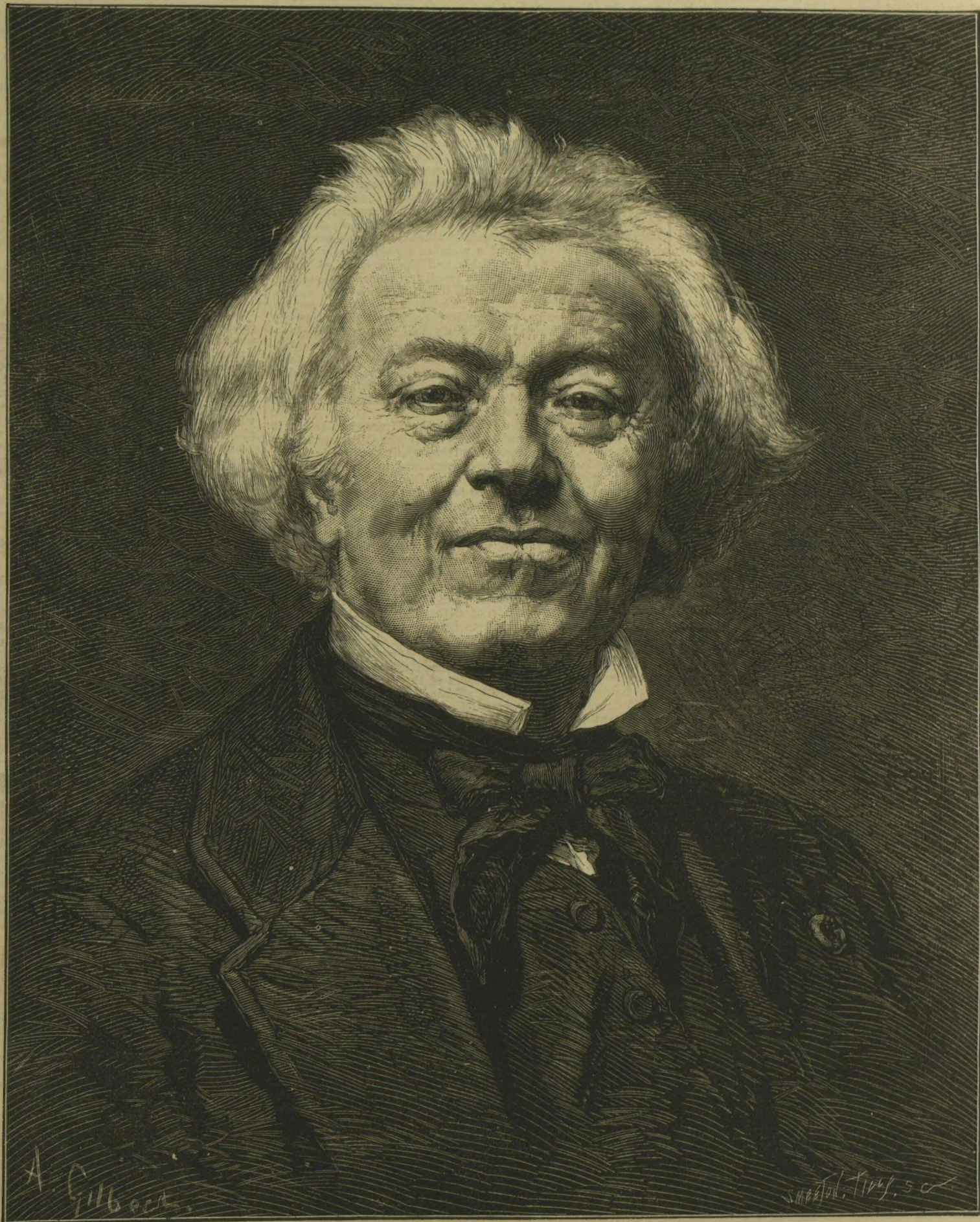
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



CAPTURE OF THE VILLAGES LACAR AND LORCA BY THE CARLISTS.



WOUNDED SOLDIERS BROUGHT DOWN FROM THE HEIGHTS OPPOSITE ANDOAIN.



THE LATE M. COROT, FRENCH PAINTER.

THE LATE M. COROT.

The death of this well-known French painter, at an advanced age, was on Monday last. Jean Baptiste Camille Corot was born at Paris in 1795. He was originally apprenticed by his parents to a manufacturer of woollen goods. But he found himself ill at ease behind the counter, and in 1822 he entered the studio of Michallon, thereby quarrelling with his parents, who were utterly opposed to his following the career he had cut out for himself. After Michallon's death Corot became the pupil of Victor Bertin, and eventually left for Italy, whence he sent the first of his pictures that were exhibited at the Salon. This was a view of Narni, on the Roman Campagna. Corot soon found numerous admirers and disciples among the young painters of the epoch, but it was several years before his lazy, frequently unfinished, but strikingly poetical compositions met with the favour of the public. Eventually, in 1833, he obtained a second-class medal for his "Vues d'Italie," exhibited at the Salon of that year—pictures of great merit, which were purchased by the Duc d'Orleans. Fifteen years later he secured the first medal, and was named Knight of the Legion of Honour. Many of his friends expected that he would have had the grand gold medal awarded last year; but the jury, it will be recollected, conferred this distinction—and not unjustly—upon Gérôme. It was with the view of repairing this so-called act of injustice that a group of Corot's partisans presented him, a few months ago, with a gold medal bearing an inscription expressive of their admiration and esteem. It may be added that Corot was a most good-natured, kind-hearted man, and that more than one young member of the artistic fraternity has to thank him for assistance, advice, and protection.

FINE ARTS.

THE PALL-MALL GALLERY.

In the small gallery, No. 48, Pall-mall, where Mr. Whistler's works were exhibited last year, a collection of sixty-four pictures, including sixteen by John Linnell, senior, has been brought together by Mr. E. F. White, and will well repay a visit. The object of the exhibition was to show these works of Mr. Linnell; certainly, the chief interest centres in them, and we trust that this enterprise will be but the prelude to a far more comprehensive representation of the veteran artist's works at some future time, when (may the time be yet far distant!) the Royal Academy will be able to pay a fitting tribute to the greatest English landscape-painter now living—a painter who, we know, would long since have been enrolled in the ranks of the Forty but for a mere formal misunderstanding. Our readers are probably aware that Mr. Linnell was born in 1792; and as the pictures in Pall-mall, with two exceptions, have been painted within the last two or three years, or thereabout, our admiration of their unquestionably high merits can but be enhanced by the reflection that they are the productions of an octogenarian. We have only a parallel to such long-sustained power in the case of Titian, Michael Angelo, and a few other masters. In some respects the recently-painted pictures are the ripest fruit, and complete the cycle of the painter's art. We have only a small sample in this collection of Mr. Linnell's early characteristics in a "View near Bayswater," dated 1820. Here all is comparatively definite and precise, yet there is already a fine feeling for effect in the sparkling lights. In "Harvest Home," a solemn glowing sunset, painted thirty-three years later, the effect is rendered with great wealth of shadow-tone, and with that mode of expression, due partly to imagination and partly to technical mastery, which we term "style." In the remaining latest works style is still more apparent; the artist seeks his chiaroscuro in breadths of light; and with these aims he naturally directs his attention more to meteorological effects—thereby presenting an analogy with Turner in his later style. And, as with Turner, the colouring acquires additional brilliancy and purity in the pervading daylight. Our remarks will, we think, be borne out by all the later works. The picture of "The Woodcutters" is full of daylight. "Making Hay and Making Haste" has the artist's favourite rosy flush on cumuli, contrasted with lovely purples in the lower threatening clouds along the horizon. "The Barley Harvest" has also a marvellously truthful open-air aspect. "The Last Load" and "Pointing the Way" may be mentioned with similar commendation; and the painter's daring in his skyscapes is strikingly exemplified in "A Sultry Day," "The Cloud," "Down Rays," "Early Morning at Redhill," and "A Storm in Harvest"—the last a grand picture of thunder-clouds rolling forward fold on fold over the rain-bank in the distance cloven by lightning. The subjects of these pictures are all drawn from the Surrey hills and fields about the painter's residence at Redhill; but to the familiar beauties of this scenery he has added a certain classical and epic importance without objectionable modification of its homely character. The pictures which serve to relieve the Linnell landscapes include important or pleasing works by P. H. Calderon, P. F. Poole, J. Pettie, P. J. Clays, Peter Graham, Marcus Stone, J. McWhirter, and other distinguished artists.

The colossal seated statue, by the late Mr. Foley, of the late Prince Consort, to be placed under the canopy of the Memorial in Hyde Park has been successfully cast. The statue would have been completed some months back but for an unfortunate accident. The model was finished by the lamented artist shortly before his death. The statue now only requires to be chased and gilt before being fixed in its final resting-place.

The Academy reports that an interesting discovery has been made at Pisa. The palace of the Peschiolini in that city, which, though long uninhabited and neglected, contained some interesting works of art, was lately sold to Count Rossellini, when the statues, which included a St. John, hitherto ascribed to Donatello, were submitted to the judgment of the sculptor Signor Salvini. This authority pronounced the supposed Donatello to be a statue by Michael Angelo, and in all probability that St. John which Vasari relates was executed for the Duke of Urbino—that is, Lorenzo de Medici. Signor Salvini's opinion is confirmed by a number of other artists and connoisseurs.

The Earl of Limerick was, on Tuesday, nominated Grand Master of the Mark Degree of Freemasons of England, in succession to Earl Percy, M.P., whose term of office has expired.

Mr. Gladstone has published another pamphlet, under the title of "Vaticanism," in which he replies to those writers who have criticised his "Expostulation." It is characterised by all the vigour and earnestness of the original statement.

The Oberon has been again subjected to further torpedo experiments near Portsmouth. On Tuesday she was exposed to the action of Whitehead's fish torpedo, the special object in view being to test the protecting power of a wire netting suspended from the booms of the vessel. The netting was considerably damaged, but the vessel itself suffered no appreciable injury.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons will shortly be called upon to decide a very difficult question—namely, whether a single member can occupy an indefinite time with one subject. The point will most probably be raised when Dr. Kenealy brings on a motion of which he has given notice, in simple phrase, to call attention to the prosecution in the case of the "Queen v. Castro," to the conduct of the trial at Bar, and to certain incidents therewith connected. This in ordinary instances would imply no more than the devotion of a single evening to a particular motion; but as it is well known that the alleged wrongs of the *soi-disant* Sir Roger Tichborne are a prime part of the Parliamentary programme of Dr. Kenealy, it implies the resurrection of the whole Tichborne case, served up with the dressing and the sauce with which it was enveloped in the Queen's Bench, and by consequence the occupation of a huge quantity of time. Given, that the honourable gentleman takes up to any hour with his speech—as it is not in the power of any member to move the adjournment of a debate for the purpose of continuing his own address—it must have a limit, though that may be five o'clock in the morning. It is matter of consideration how, if Dr. Kenealy attempts to trespass on the patience of the House, he is to be dealt with. It is to be hoped that no efforts to, what is called, put him down will be for a single instant made, for that would be a fatal proceeding. The instinct of Mr. Disraeli has already induced him to set the example of avoiding everything which is calculated to invest Dr. Kenealy with the advantage of martyrdom, which would be inevitable if he were to be treated directly with the strong hand. Neither would it be advisable to have recourse to the device of a "count out," as that would give him the opportunity, sooner or later, of renewing his address. It may be suggested that the judicious plan would be, to use a coarse but expressive phrase, to give him rope enough—that is, to leave him a whole sitting to himself, everybody being carefully absent, so that there would be the unusual spectacle of a member speaking only to the Speaker, the Clerks at the Table, and the Serjeant at Arms. No doubt this involves a certain cruelty to those functionaries; but "suffering is the badge of all their tribe," and that suffering would not be appreciably increased by having, not to listen—that, of course, could not be expected of them—but to sit out one speaker, instead of a dozen, for an unconscionably long time. However, those who know the House, and the insensible quieting influence which it exercises on the most rebellious and headstrong spirits, may hope that even the member for Stoke-on-Trent will feel that influence, and be content with having a full and uninterrupted opportunity afforded him to liberate his mind on his pet subject.

On the occasion of the debate on the Tipperary election, it was evident that the new leader of the Opposition was beginning to move. The course of putting up, in the first instance, the two ex-law officers of the Crown, not to attack directly, but, so to speak, to sap the motion which the Prime Minister had promptly brought forward to block the entrance of Mr. Mitchell into the House, was significant of an intention that the Opposition should try conclusions with the Government. That this was felt by Mr. Disraeli was evidenced by the warmth and defiance of his speech, which was quite of the character of those which he used to deliver when he was either a Minister or a leader of Opposition in a hopeless minority. The move was, however, purely tentative, for, though Lord Hartington did bring forward an amendment to the original motion after the division on the question of adjournment of the debate, it was but a feint, and came to nothing. Although possibly some people might think that the result of the manoeuvre on that occasion was not very encouraging towards an attack in force, yet even such a course has been adopted. It was apparently thought by the leaders of the Opposition that the Regimental Exchanges Bill afforded a good chance for a hostile ranging of the two parties; and there was a good deal of blatant talk about the purpose of the bill being a step towards the resuscitation of purchase in the Army. There was "riding and racing 'bout the House and Pall-mall," and the "Whips" on both sides were in all the delightful excitement of pulling their men together; and, on the whole, the matter was very well managed. It was good tactique, as it proved, though at first it may have been doubted, to select Mr. Trevelyan to move the rejection of the bill; for not only did he deliver a speech which, in its every phase of argument and illustration, and in eloquence and rhetorical power, was simply inimitable, but he avoided much of that tone which, without particularly describing it, may be said to be not exactly taking or pleasing, that has hitherto characterised his Parliamentary and his out-of-door style. Nay; he even sang a palinode in that regard, and endeavoured, with success, to be as agreeable as he was powerful. Cynical people may, perhaps, question the policy of selecting Mr. Lowe as one of the chief champions of the Opposition; for, when he was heaping opprobrium and flashing epigram upon the immorality, the deteriorating influence of the principle of the bill, and talking in high-sounding phrase of nicety of honour which was about to be smirched by the introduction of a sordid system of brokerage into the Army, there may have arisen shadowy fancies about Mephistopheles and vague notions that the speech was one long irony. Of its transcendent rhetorical power there can be no question; but brilliant rhetoric is not everything; and it is just possible that everyone in the audience did not experience an unmixed satisfaction. In both his speeches Mr. Hardy was effective, confident, and breezy as ever; and, curious to relate, Mr. Stanley, who has neither the spontaneous eloquence of his father nor the acquired habit of speaking of his brother, the present Earl of Derby, and is monotonous and slightly thick in utterance, brought together so much of good sense and knowledge of his subject that, perhaps, his speech was as useful a contribution to the debate as any that was delivered. In the event, the party move was a failure; for, though only three or four of those who count as Liberals went over to the Government, a division which carried the second reading of the bill by a majority of nearly a hundred was significant of the fact that the Opposition, even when it makes a vigorous effort, is still nowhere, and the Ministry even triumphant.

The complying humour of the Government has been abundantly illustrated recently. Foremost amongst the Ministry for readiness to listen to any suggestion is Mr. Cross. He is the most free promiser that can be imagined. He undertakes, at least, to consider every subject that is brought to his notice, and, better still, he constantly shows that on many questions he can be a performer likewise. Special instances of this spirit of compliance occurred on one evening this week. There were two motions for Select Committees, each propounded by a member of the Opposition, which might well have served for the purpose of elaborate debate; but they were acceded to at once, notwithstanding that, as regards one of them, at least, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was evidently not spontaneous in his assent, but was probably acting on a Ministerial system which has been laid down, rather than on his own conviction. Perhaps the most badgered of the heads of departments is Sir Charles Adderley, who, as President of the Board of Trade, has to encounter the half wrathful interrogatories of sensitive shipowner members. Once he rather

stood at bay and brought down upon himself an explosion of reproach from Mr. Plimsoll that was meant to be very awful, but was only an ebullition of scolding, or sounded very like it.

Hitherto the House has not plunged deep into work; early risings have been still the rule, and even on the night of the great party encounter above spoken of, the debate was played out soon after half-past eleven, and an attempt to adjourn it was resolutely put down. Private members have not yet begun to utilise Wednesdays to any extent; and it has happened that bills which might have been brought on at comparatively early hours on private-member nights and on Wednesdays have lapsed because of the absence of their promoters. But somehow the new House has inherited the old traditions, and will not work with fervour until after Easter.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was a discussion, yesterday week, respecting the convict prison at Gibraltar. Lord Aberdare, who brought forward the subject, complained that the prison is not adapted to the circumstances of the fortress, and asked whether it is to be kept up. The Duke of Cambridge thought that convict labour was indispensable to the carrying on of the works of the fortifications, and that the prison must, therefore, be maintained; Lord Carnarvon would not do away with it without some substitute; and Earl Grey strongly objected to the mixture of free and convict labour. In reply to Lord Montague, the Earl of Pembroke stated that it is not intended to give any special prominence to classics in the examinations at Woolwich Academy.

A conversation took place, last Monday, on the subject of the recent change in passenger accommodation on the Midland Railway. Lord Redesdale, who introduced the subject, was in favour of Parliamentary interference in the matter; but the proposal did not meet with any encouragement, and after a discussion, in which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Carlingford took part, the subject dropped. A motion by Lord Limerick for returns respecting the militia and reserved forces was agreed to.

The second reading of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill was moved by Lord Lyttelton, on Tuesday, and, after a brief debate, was agreed to. The Lord Chancellor then moved the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill. Some discussion ensued on the abolition of the appellate jurisdiction of the House, Lord Harrowby and other speakers being of opinion that the question had not yet been sufficiently considered; but ultimately the motion was passed. The Land Titles and Transfer Bill, the object of which is to afford a readier and cheaper transfer of land, was also, with but little discussion, read the second time.

On Thursday the Bishop of Peterborough, in moving the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill, said that the bill simply embodied the opinion, and proposed to give legal effect to the recommendations, of the Select Committee appointed on his motion last year to inquire into the subject of Church patronage. Its provisions had the almost unanimous approval of that Committee; they represented the unanimous consensus of the competent and able witnesses who were examined, the resolutions of committees of the two Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and also the opinions and the wishes of nearly all the Bishops. After a lengthened discussion, the bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dr. Kenealy was in good time yesterday week, and took a seat immediately behind that usually occupied by the leader of the Opposition. Rising promptly when the notices of motion were called on, he gave notice that on Tuesday, March 16, he would call attention to the proceedings in the case of the Queen v. Castro (better known as the "Tichborne Case"), and move a resolution. In reply to a question from Lord Robert Montagu, Sir M. Hicks Beach stated that the considerations of the Irish Peace Preservation Acts, which stood on the paper for Thursday night, would be taken on Monday, March 1. Mr. W. Holms then moved for a Select Committee to ascertain and report how far it is expedient and practicable to extend the provisions of the Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Act, 1874, to manufactures and occupations other than textile, and further to consider and report upon the consolidation of all existing Factory and Workshop Regulation Acts. Mr. Holms compressed his arguments into a brief speech, which, as the Home Secretary observed, showed that he thoroughly understood the subject from end to end. Mr. Cross, who followed, was equally brief and equally to the point. He fully conceded the importance of the subject, and announced the intention of the Government to issue a Royal Commission to make the desired inquiry. For himself, Mr. Cross said his earnest desire was to see such legislation enacted as would secure for all children working in factories a due amount of education and a full measure of health. The announcement of the intended issue of a Royal Commission was received with great satisfaction on the Liberal benches—a feeling to which Mr. Forster, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Kinnaird gave expression; and the motion was withdrawn. The Attorney-General, in reply to a motion introduced by Mr. Forsyth, undertook that he would, at some time unnamed, move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the manner of drawing up public bills. The Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Selater-Booth, gave rise to considerable debate, in the course of which the principle of the measure received general approval; but the clauses were subjected to numerous and keen criticisms. Mr. Waddy's Bill to Amend the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852 was passed through Committee.

In answer to a question, Mr. Ward Hunt on Monday explained that Lady Franklin's son had not been appointed to serve as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Arctic expedition, because there are only two officers of that rank to be employed in this service. On the motion by Mr. Hardy for the second reading of the Regimental Exchanges Bill, Mr. Trevelyan moved to reject it; and a long debate followed, resulting in a division in favour of the second reading by 282 to 185. The report of the resolution on the East India House Government Pensions was received, the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, and the Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland) Bill were read the second time, and the report of the Common Law Procedure Act Amendment Bill was presented.

Mr. Serjeant Simon moved, on Tuesday, for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Parliamentary Elections Act, with a view to its amendment, and in doing so pointed out the conflicting nature of the decisions that have been given by election Judges. In the course of the debate that followed, the Attorney-General, on the part of the Government, said the subject had been considered, and that it had been determined to institute an inquiry, whereupon the motion was withdrawn. Sir Henry James next moved for a Committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the making of contracts for loans with certain foreign States, and the non-payment of the principal and interest, the cases of Paraguay and Honduras being particularly instanced. This motion was accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Jackson likewise obtained a Select Committee respecting the operation of the General Carriers Act of 1830. Sir Wyndham Anstruther brought in a bill to enable burghs and populous places in Scotland to erect works for the supply of gas to their respective localities.

The House held a short sitting on Wednesday. The Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill, which is intended to prevent persons from evading the registration of bills of sale, was read the second time; and the Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill, which enables limited owners to grant lands on lease to the disestablished Church in Ireland for religious purposes, passed the same stage. Mr. Ritchie moved the second reading of the Bank Holidays Act Extension Bill, which would give officers of the Customs and persons employed in docks the advantages of the present Act. On a division the motion was carried by ninety to sixty-four.

On Thursday, on the motion of Mr. Hart Dyke, a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of St. Ives, in the room of Mr. Charles Tyringham Prad, whose election has been declared void. Also a new writ for the city of Norwich, in the room of Mr. Huddleston, now a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir W. Lawson gave notice that, next day, he would ask the Recorder of London whether he intends to introduce a bill this Session dealing with clerks in holy orders guilty of offences against the law ecclesiastical. The Friendly Societies Bill, on the motion for its second reading, formed the chief subject of discussion during the night, Dr. Cameron having moved its rejection. The bill was subsequently read the second time.

ARMY REFORM.

A very opportune and serviceable treatise on the state of "The British Army in 1875," with suggestions for improving its administration and organisation, has been published by Messrs. Longman; the author being Mr. John Holms, M.P. for Hackney, whose Parliamentary criticism of the scheme devised in 1871 and 1872 by the late Secretary of State for War is not likely to have been forgotten. Mr. Holms now undertakes to show that, except the abolition of purchase, for which eight millions and a half of public money is wisely spent, that scheme has proved a delusion; and that our Army in 1875 is worse than in 1870. He does not think either more men or more money required, but a sound and practical system of organisation.

Our home army, the hon. member observes, is stated to consist of 90,469 men; but of these nearly 5000 are in prison or in hospital, and a large number are mere boys; so that 50,000 is the utmost number of really efficient and serviceable men. As for the militia, 74,200 answered to the roll-call at the last annual training; but the bulk of these are almost untrained and undisciplined, and the proportion of deserters, larger even than in the regular army, is rapidly increasing. Mr. Holms cannot reckon the militia at more than 37,500 trained and efficient troops. We have also 7500 reservemen, who are good if they can be got at. The total number is 125,000 trained troops. The annual number of recruits demanded yearly to keep up our military establishment properly is 32,419, according to Captain Vivian's estimate of March, 1871. But last year, 1874, the number raised was only 20,640, and 17,194 the year before. The army, the reserve, and the militia, in November, 1873, each showed a deficiency, altogether of 28,000 men, from the number voted in February of that year. Nor has the character of the army improved; for the number of its deserters is 7000 yearly, while those from the militia are more than 10,000; the average number always in hospital is about 3600; those discharged in the year as bad characters are from 1600 to 2000, and there are from 1500 to 1900 in prison. Of the recruits offered, 442 in the thousand are rejected, and a "deplorable deterioration" is spoken of by the medical officers. The class of agricultural labourers and others, from which recruits are drawn, is decreasing in these times. And while the strength of rank and file cannot by existing means be kept up, it becomes even more difficult to obtain good non-commissioned officers. The competition between the militia and the regular Army in their recruiting is most prejudicial to the latter; while "that great county toy, the militia," is declared by competent judges of modern warfare to be really useless, like the French Garde Mobile in 1870 opposed to the trained soldiers of Germany.

To remedy this faulty condition of affairs Mr. Holms, after examining the Prussian military system, propounds seven leading principles—1, that we should put no reliance in half-trained soldiers; 2, that, after three years, at the outside, for training, men should retire on furlough, during the remainder of a seven years' term of service; 3, that this period of enlistment should be uniform in all branches of the Army; 4, that recruits should not be under twenty years of age; 5, that our military force be divided into army corps, numbering about 11,000 men on the peace footing, each army corps having two Divisions, each Division consisting of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, to be doubled on the war footing; 6, that the responsibilities of all officers, from the Commander-in-Chief to the Major-Generals commanding the Divisions of these Army Corps, and down to the subalterns of regiments, be clearly defined; 7, that the skill of commanders be publicly tested by autumn manoeuvres between the several Army Corps. He estimates that we require 168,000 men for our home and colonial services. Of these, 22,000, destined for the colonial service, should remain with their regiments during the whole term of seven years; but of the remaining 146,000 at home, 66,000 would be with the colours, and 80,000 on furlough, to be called up in case of need. For India a separate force of 60,000 would be required upon the same terms as the troops for colonial service. The number of recruits yearly wanted to maintain all these forces would be 31,000, or about 15,000 less than are now raised. In each year, by this arrangement, 15,000 or 20,000 trained men would pass into civil life, and would constitute a powerful reserve. To make the service attractive and respectable it should be placed on an equality with that of police-constables, the post office, customs, and other Government establishments, or those of railway companies. The pay of all non-commissioned officers and soldiers ought to be raised, during active service, by fourpence or sixpence a day, and the pay during the four years of reserve to be £20 or even £30 a year. There should be a certain number of commissions, with £50 a year extra pay, awarded by competition to the best non-commissioned officers. Finally, let every man who has served his full term of seven years, three with the regiment and four in the reserve, have a first claim to any suitable Government employment.

We believe these suggestions to be worthy of the most attentive consideration on the part of those charged with our military administration. Mr. Holms, while he would do away with the Militia, as his scheme comes into full operation, would maintain and encourage the Volunteers, which do not interfere with the recruiting for the Army. He enters into financial calculations, showing that the cost of our whole military service, as here proposed, would amount to £19,190,000, not including the Ordnance and manufacturing departments. In a separate chapter he discusses the reform of the Indian army. We can but recommend his statements and opinions to the serious attention of our readers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sale of the late Earl of Dalhousie's collection of china, carvings in ivory, snuffboxes, and plate realised over £4000.

At a meeting held, on Tuesday, at 88, St. James's-street—Sir W. Fraser, Bart., M.P., in the chair—resolutions were spoken to by Mr. Gladstone and others, to the effect that, subject to approval, an altar-tomb should be erected to the memory of Provost Hattrey.

The following have consented to give their gratuitous services at a concert to be given probably on the third Saturday in March, in aid of the funds of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution:—Madame Lemmens-Scherrington, Mr. G. Perren, Madame Pool, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The annual regimental ball of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry took place at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday week, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Cox, and the officers. The band of the regiment attended, conducted by Herr Folkey, bandmaster.

A deputation of gentlemen interested in the malt and hop trades having requested the President of the Local Government Board to take cognisance, in the bill to amend the Adulteration Act, of the introduction of certain deleterious drugs into the manufacture of beer, the right hon. gentleman promised to make inquiry into the subject.

At a general court of the Highland Society, held in the Scottish Corporation Hall, last Saturday, it was, after a long discussion, resolved to give at once £50 towards Professor Blackie's scheme for the establishment of a Gaelic chair in the Edinburgh University, with the understanding that a second £50 will be given for the same object next year.

A reading-room and library of about a thousand volumes, belonging to the Working Men's College, at 91, Blackfriars-road, is available for use as a "free reading-room and library." A local committee has undertaken the management and current expenses of it, and invites the assistance of those interested in the neighbourhood in raising the needful funds.

At its weekly meeting on Wednesday, the London School Board proceeded with the consideration of the management committee's scheme for the examination and training of pupil teachers. Various modifications of the scheme were adopted, and on the motion of Mr. Peek it was agreed to require, subject to the usual conscience clause, a general and intelligent acquaintance with the Old and New Testaments.

A discussion on the Home Secretary's Industrial Dwellings Bill, was held on Wednesday, at the offices of the Holborn Board of Works, by the delegates of metropolitan vestries constituting the executive of the Poor Rate and Local Taxation League. General approval was expressed of its objects and principles, but complaint was rife as to the large powers assumed by the Home Office. One speaker complained that in the bill the vestries were altogether ignored.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 93,351, of whom 36,952 were in workhouses and 61,399 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 10,191, 20,427, and 24,546 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 439, of whom 331 were men, 83 women, and 25 children under sixteen.

In consequence of a memorial signed by the presidents and other members of the chief scientific societies, the funeral of the late Sir Charles Lyell will be solemnised in Westminster Abbey to-day (Saturday), at one o'clock. The choir will, as usual, be reserved for those furnished with special orders, which will admit the bearers through the Cloisters at half-past twelve. Applications for these orders to be made to Mr. Leonard Lyell, 42, Regent's-park-road, N.W. The public will be admitted to the transept and nave at 12.30 p.m.

Mr. Harvie Farquhar makes an appeal on behalf of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, of which he is treasurer. The hospital, being situated in the Queen's-road, Chelsea, necessarily, the writer says, taps, in conjunction with the Belgrave, which has sixteen beds, the whole of the West-End and Belgravia districts. Since its establishment in 1866 it has relieved upwards of 2000 in-patients and 100,000 out-patients (all children). It has only fifty-four beds, and is greatly in need of further accommodation. It is entirely dependent on voluntary support.

It is gratifying to notice from time to time announcements in the newspapers of gifts of toys to the children's wards of the various hospitals. The happiness and real good derived from presents of this description by the little sufferers who are surrounded by the saddening evidences of sickness and misfortune may be easily imagined. No easier acts of charity can be performed by ladies and heads of families than the remittance of disused toys to the London hospitals.—Mr. George S. Nottage, manager of the London Stereoscopic Company, acting on this suggestion, which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, has ordered packets of amusing Christmas toy novelties to be sent to the children's wards of twenty of the hospitals.

The half-yearly ordinary meeting of the Great Northern Railway was held last Saturday at King's-cross station. The chairman, Colonel Duncombe, in the course of his speech alluded to the policy of the Midland Company in terms of disapproval, and stated that the Great Northern would not follow the example of abolishing second-class carriages.—Mr. Moon, the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting on Saturday, called attention to the pressure of the railway passenger duty. He urged shareholders generally to endeavour to influence Parliament as much as possible, that influence, in its turn, might be brought to bear upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was begun, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. S. S. Lloyd, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were Sir Bartle Frere, who spoke on the possibility of improving the trade with the East Coast of Africa. It was mentioned that several chambers had completed their incorporation, and that the council had prepared a memorandum and articles of association, which had been sent to the Board of Trade for approval. It was resolved to petition the House of Commons for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the General Carriers Act as regards uninsured parcels, and to press upon the Government the desirability of adopting Mr. Dodson's resolution with regard to private-bill legislation. A resolution was also passed ordering the association to take steps to amend the law authorising a loan of money to a trading firm.—Among the business done on Wednesday was the adoption of a number of suggestions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the desirability of appointing a Commission to inquire into the working of the Bank Charter Act.

Last week 2386 births and 1801 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 102 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 191, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The

annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21 and 26 per 1000, further rose last week to 27. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three preceding weeks had been 409, 429, and 510, further rose last week to 527, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 164; 382 deaths resulted from bronchitis, 95 from pneumonia, and 16 from asthma. There was one death from smallpox, 16 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 56 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 168 deaths were referred, which were 82 below the average. In the Greater London 2872 births and 2113 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.7 and 26.2 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 21.4 and 1.3 per 1000 respectively, against 27.3 and 2.5 in inner London.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

We give the portraits of two honourable members, closely related to each other, who belong to the Liberal party in the present House of Commons—Mr. John Holms, who has been M.P. for Hackney since 1868, is a son of the late Mr. James Holms, of Saucel Bank, Paisley. He was born at that place in 1830. He is a partner with his brother, Mr. William Holms, M.P. for Paisley, in the cotton-manufacturing firm of Messrs. Holms Brothers, of Glasgow and London. Mr. John Holms is a magistrate for the county of Lanark, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets. He is a Liberal politician, and is especially desirous to procure a more equitable adjustment of poor rates, and of other local taxation. He married, in 1856, a daughter of the late Mr. Edward Lyon, of Kensington. Mr. John Holms has just published a short treatise on "The British Army in 1875, with Suggestions for its Administration and Organisation," which we shall notice in another page.

Mr. William Holms, who was elected last year M.P. for Paisley, in place of Mr. Crum-Ewing, is eldest son of the late Mr. James Holms, of Paisley, and brother of Mr. John Holms, as above mentioned. He was born in the year 1827, and was educated at the Grammar School at Paisley, and subsequently at the University of Glasgow. He is a manufacturer in Glasgow, and magistrate for Lanarkshire, and holds a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers. Mr. Holms married, in 1857, Miss Mary Lindsay Buchanan, daughter of Mr. John Buchanan, LL.D., of Glasgow.

The portraits are from photographs—that of Mr. W. Holms by Elliot and Fry, that of Mr. John Holms by Caldesi.

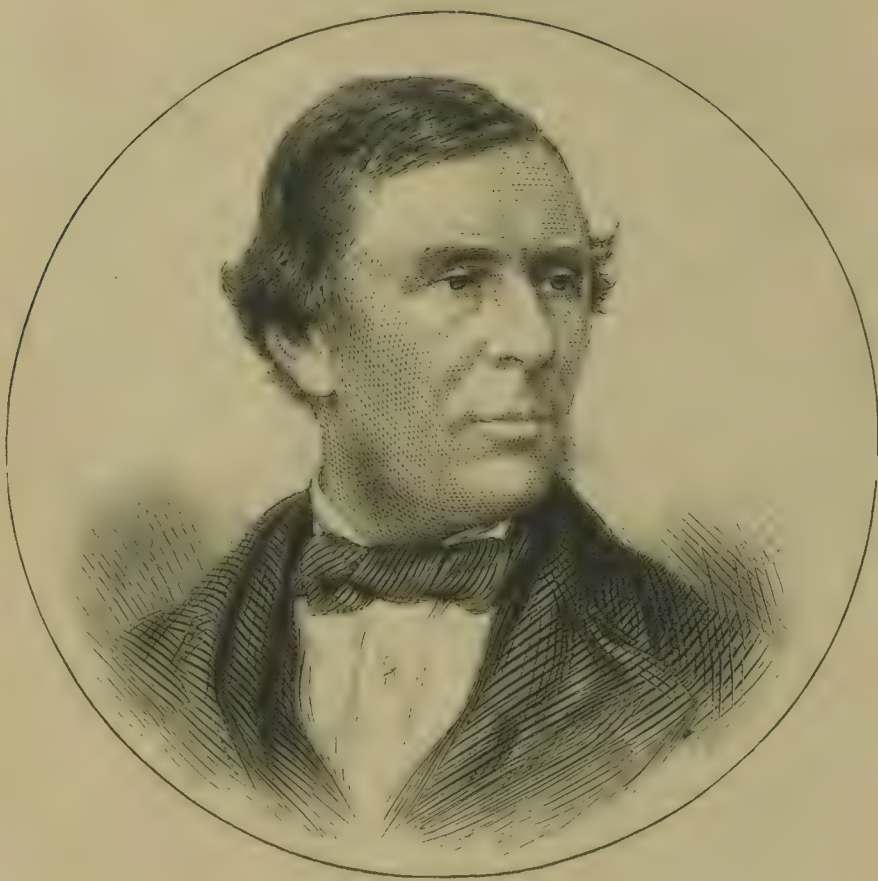
THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, now at the head-quarters of the King of Spain's army in Navarre, assisted by M. Dick de Lonlay, the French correspondent who has furnished many previous sketches, contributes several illustrations of the campaign between Pampeluna and Estella. The operations of Generals Moriones, Primo de Rivera, and Despujols, commanders of the Royal army, though checked by the disaster on the 3rd inst. to the Pajardo division at Lacar and Lorea, have yet on the whole been attended with a very appreciable success. They have taken from the Carlists more than twenty-five leagues of the richest part of their country, have deprived them of the support of a hundred villages, and advanced the left of their line to within five miles of Estella. The movement by which this was done lasted five days. On Jan. 30, Moriones began his flanking movement round the left of the enemy's line; on Feb. 2 he relieved Pampeluna, and entered Puente la Reina the following day. General Despujols, whose object it had been to threaten the Carlist line between Puente la Reina and Carrascal, in order to prevent Mendiri from detaching troops to oppose the march of Moriones, occupied the positions abandoned by the Carlists, and joined the 1st Corps d'Armée at Puente on the 3rd inst. The previous day Primo de Rivera had surprised the position of Monte Esquinza, occupied Lorea and the villages of Lacar and Murillo, on the road to Abarzuza, and established his head-quarters at Oteiza. It was probably intended to attack the positions of Santa Barbara and Cirauqui, which lay between the two corps d'armée, and, having gained them, to attempt to surround the Carlists in Estella. But the surprise and panic of the vanguard brigade at Lacar on the evening of the 3rd made it impossible to carry out this intention. King Alfonso passed from Oteiza to Puente la Reina, and, after entering Pampeluna, started on his return to Madrid. The plan of the campaign was evidently changed when the conduct of the troops at Lacar had shown that it would be risking too much to attempt a sudden advance on the strength of the enemy's position. Moriones has retired from the chief command. His successor is now engaged in fortifying the extremity of his line and in rendering secure his possession of the country. We also give, in addition to the sketches of this campaign in Navarre, one from M. Mejanet, our correspondent with General Loma's army near St. Sebastian. It is that of a scene on the mountain opposite Andoain, when the wounded soldiers, after a successful attack on the Carlist intrenchments, were carried down the steep descent.

The following spirited narrative of the Carlist achievement on the 3rd inst., at Lacar and Lorea, is supplied by the *Times* correspondent with Don Carlos at Estella. It will be understood that Don Carlos, not Alfonso XII., is here spoken of as "the King":—"As the last battalion of the force intended to turn and attack the village of Lacar was entering the pass through the hills on the right, I went down from Cirauqui and joined it. The King, with General Elio and his staff, also moved in the line of march. To-day his face seemed luminous with the real light of battle, and his hand was kept raised to his *boina* in answer to the continuous cheers of the men, who promised him they would make short work of the *guerrillas* in Lacar. In two hours we were in position, forming the left of the twelve battalions destined for the assault on Lacar. A low ridge of hills, held by some Carlist skirmishers, who had kept up a spattering fire from dawn, hid our movements from the Alfonsists. Valdespina, with three or four squadrons of cavalry, had taken up a position on the right to protect that flank, and a like number formed on the left; here also was a battery of Whitworths, under the command of the Count of Caserta, a brother of the ex-King of Naples and cousin to Don Carlos. The Comte de Bari, brother of Dona Marguerita, had joined the horsemen under Valdespina. The King took up his position on a rising ground to the rear and centre of the attacking columns. The few skirmishers that had been demonstrating during the earlier part of the day were now withdrawn to hush the Alfonsists into a sense of security. By-the-way, I forgot to mention that General Argonz had crossed the road to Estella, between Lorea and Villatuerta, taking with him the battalion of the Guard and three battalions of Castile. It was now between three and four, and as yet everything remained quiet. The King became impatient, and sent an orderly to General Mendiri desiring the assault should be made without further delay. The answer was that he was completing his arrange-



MR. WILLIAM HOLMS, M.P. FOR PAISLEY.



MR. JOHN HOLMS, M.P. FOR HACKNEY.

ments. Four o'clock passed, and still no movement. Another messenger was dispatched by Don Carlos to the commander-in-chief intimating that the coming of evening would not be accepted as an excuse for postponing the attack, and, as the troops were in position, the advance must be made at once. On the summit of the ridge which lay between us and Lacar were some scattered farms and country houses. The reply to the last message of the King was a rush of skirmishers to hold these; at the same time the guns trotted forward, and the twelve battalions moved up the acclivity at the double.

"At half-past four the skirmishers were firing from the buildings they had occupied, and five minutes after the battery, which had taken capital ground on the left, was hammering the village as fast as the pieces could be served. The assaulting battalions had now topped the ridge, and a volume of fire was opened, which roared over the hills and

through the valleys, to be echoed back from the higher surrounding mountains. For a few seconds those in Lacar seemed stupefied and bewildered, only a score or so of scattered shots coming in reply. Then they awoke to the fact that the Carlists were really upon them, and 4000 rifles at least spurted forth from the dwarf walls and the windows and loopholes of the casas. In the projecting angles of the village fronting us some guns were got into action, and the whole place was soon one sulphurous cloud of smoke and fire. The shells from the Carlist battery of Whitworths shrieked unerringly to their destination, while those from the Alfonsist cannon burst in and above the Legitimist lines. The Carlist made but a brief halt on the ridge, for the order had been given that few cartridges were to be wasted, and that the village was to be carried at the bayonet-point. There was a gentle descent into a miniature valley, then a somewhat steep climb, the distance to be

covered being, perhaps, 400 yards. Down into the hollow and up the acclivity rushed the assaulting columns, forming a semicircle, with the flanks well forward and overlapping the place. As they advanced the guns on the left and the men in the houses on the ridge kept up an incessant fire, and this was continued till the stormers could be seen disappearing behind the white fleecy veil from which darted tongues of flame. There was murderous work going on in Lacar, which was completely enveloped in a dense cloud; the roar of rifles and cannon was incessant. Would the Carlists carry the place and hold their ground? In another ten minutes the firing receded, the smoke rose and dispersed from the buildings, the village was taken, and the tide of battle was flowing onwards towards the main road to Estella, beneath the heights of Lorca. On the right the King's Guards and the three Castilian battalions were coming into action on the Alfonsist left flank, moving along the



THE WAR IN SPAIN: KING ALFONSO'S RETURN TO TAFALLA.

higher ground on which Lorca is placed. The enemy were throwing forward fresh troops to reinforce those that had been driven from Lacar, and for a brief period they made a stand on the rolling hills which separated the captured village from the main road. But the effort proved fruitless to stem the torrent of panic-stricken Alfonsists and the victorious mountaineers who were following them. Back across the road the enemy was pressed, and, although another attempt was made to hold the main road from Mañeru to Estella, it had to be abandoned; and by seven o'clock the Alfonsists had withdrawn to Lorca and the heights above. The latter portion of the engagement had been fought in the gloom of the evening, and it only terminated when night had set in. The vivid lines of fire leaping from without the darkness showed how the tide of battle flowed. It was a continuous retreat with the enemy until he had reached his commanding positions in and above Lorca; and it is my firm belief, from the spirit and enthusiasm exhibited by the Carlist soldiers, that had not 'cease firing' been sounded, they would have gone on and cleared the heights, lighting themselves through the blackness of the night with murderous volleys. Additional forces could have been brought from Estella, and a part of the troops extending from Cirauqui to Mañeru might also have been spared, and a battalion or two from the Dicastillo and Los Arcos roads could easily have been marched across to Villatuerta to reinforce the Guards and Castilians already on the hills to the Alfonsist left. However, the King and his Generals, I suppose, thought otherwise. A night attack is always a hazardous affair; and, after all, the road to Estella had been opened and a brilliant success achieved.

"Now for the condition of Lacar after the assault. The place had been stormed and carried in less than half an hour; nearly 300 prisoners remained in the Carlists' hands, and four Plasencia guns, with about 25,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, had been captured. On entering the village I could scarcely take a step without stumbling over a body; they lay in heaps behind the low walls, which had been roughly strengthened and fortified, and in nooks and corners into which they had been driven. On the small plaza alone I counted 108 dead, and there was hardly a house that I entered in which there were not either two, three, or five bodies. They were piled across each other in the entrances, which when living they had sought to defend, or they lay stark and bloody in the rooms above in which they had fruitlessly attempted to barricade themselves. In most instances death had been caused by the bayonet, but I saw in the streets some frightful lacerations, too horrible to describe, the result of the Whitworth shell. When the assault was made the Alfonsists, in fancied security, were cooking their dinners, for in every sheltered corner were the dying embers of their fires, the smashed pipkins and their contents of meat and vegetables lying scattered about. Ten Alfonsists wounded had been left in the place, and these were collected by myself and a priest from Cirauqui, and placed on mattresses in the little church. Fortunately, there were a couple of surgeons from Yrachi present, and they at once did all they could to relieve the sufferings of the poor fellows. The 300 prisoners, the four Plasencia guns, and the 25,000 rounds of rifle ammunition were not the only spoils taken. The treasure-chest

of the Alfonsist brigade also fell into the hands of the Carlists, and, as may be imagined, was soon forced and punctually pillaged. One soldier, a Castilian, succeeded in appropriating no less than 5000 dols., which he carried in his *boina* to his Colonel, desiring him to distribute it equally among the battalion. I have mentioned in previous letters that neither the Castilians nor the Cantabrians had received any pay from their States since the beginning of the war; and this man, in the most noble and unselfish manner, wished to share his prize with his comrades. Next day the Alfonsists evacuated Lorca, retiring to the crest of the heights above."



PLATE PRESENTED TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS
BY THE EARL OF ZETLAND.

A GIFT TO THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

The very handsome centrepiece of which we give an illustration has been presented by the Earl of Zetland to the Royal Horse Guards on the occasion of his retirement from that regiment. It was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, from designs expressly prepared by them for this purpose. The quadrangular base, which is richly ornamented with military trophies and the Royal arms at the angles, supports at each corner an equestrian statuette, and these figures represent an officer of the regiment, a trumpeter, a private, and a trooper, time of Charles II. Above this base rises a square pedestal, bearing in relief an inscription showing the names of the principal battles in which the Royal Horse Guards have been engaged, the Royal arms, and the arms of the Earl of Zetland. From the pedestal springs a column, decorated with a representation, in alto-relievo, of the final charge of the Guards at Waterloo, and bearing on its summit the figure of Mars. Grouped around the column are the four standards of the regiment, decorated respectively with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, the Royal arms, and the initials R.H.G. The total height of this fine piece of plate is thirty-six inches, the base being twenty-four inches in width.

WRECK OF THE SOUDAN.

The African Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Soudan* was wrecked on the night of the 2nd inst. in Funchal Bay, Madeira. She was from Liverpool, bound for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa. She had a crew of forty-five, all told, and one passenger, in addition to the mails and a full cargo. On the 2nd inst. she arrived at Madeira, about six in the evening, and came to an anchor off Low Rock. As usual, a gun was fired as a signal to those on shore to come out and take off the mails. It was also the practice for the harbour-master to go out in his boat and give orders where the vessel should anchor, as there are no pilots at Madeira. The harbour-master did not, however, come off to the *Soudan*, although she made signals and fired guns for three hours. After waiting this time, the captain decided on putting to sea and taking the Madeira mails on to Grand Canary, whence they would be sent back by the next steamer. At this time the vessel had eight and a half fathoms of cable out and was swinging to the anchor. She was about a mile and three quarters off the land, and a strong breeze was blowing. The vessel's head was lying S.S.W., and the wind was from the S.W. The order was given to weigh anchor, and it was got up and dropped several times, for the engines would not work. The captain rang "half speed," and then "full speed," but the engines would not start. The ship was consequently, on the breeze blowing, driven towards the land. They got the anchor up again, but still the engines did not move, and they could do nothing. The wind then drove her on to the land. The engine moved once, but the anchor was not off the ground. They got out the boats, and the crew were all landed, as well as the passenger and mails. The ship went to pieces, and her remains were sold at Madeira for £6666. Our illustration is from a photograph taken by Senhor Camacho, from one of the turrets of the Governor's palace, on the morning after the wreck.



WRECK OF THE AFRICAN COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP SOUDAN IN FUNCHAL BAY, MADEIRA.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

restored by this valuable specific to its original shade after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it to be so. Price 1s. 6d. of all Chemists and Druggists. To be had of the Inventor, J. H. ROYDEN, 11, Abchurch Lane, London.



THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES: MASS MEETING OF THE LOCKED-OUT AT MOUNTAIN HARE, MERTHYR-TYDVIL.



DEMONSTRATION AT CORK TO CELEBRATE THE ELECTION OF MR. JOHN MITCHEL FOR TIPPERARY.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK-OUT.

The deplorable state of general idleness, waste, and wretchedness in the iron and coal mining districts of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, occasioned by the refusal of the working men to accept the proposed reduction of wages, is prolonged from week to week. Some additional illustrations, from sketches by our own Artist in that part of the country, are presented this week, to follow those which have already been published. In justice to the Welsh employers of labour, it is said that they have never attempted to keep wages down unreasonably when the markets justified their advance, and among the ironmasters a feeling existed that they were under a moral obligation to find employment for their workmen in all seasons alike. Although trade became dull and orders scarce, necessitating a corresponding depression in wages, there was little change in the condition of the works. A few of the men employed in the finishing branches might be temporarily reduced to the grade of labourers; but the general body of men were kept going, and capital was locked up in stocks to an enormous amount. In the case of Mr. Crawshaw, of Cyfarthfa, he has been known to keep his great establishment in full operation, paying the maximum wages for nine months together, without selling a single ton of iron during the whole period. Under this system, therefore, the kindly feeling of the great employers towards their workmen was a guarantee that they would be provided with living wages, under any circumstances. Among the coalowners proper it was hardly to be expected that this condition of things should exist.

The local poor-law administration has been called upon to meet the emergency. Most of the guardians are either coal and iron masters or gentlemen indirectly connected with those industries. In the first week of February these, against the protest of a minority, decided that unmarried men should be debarred parochial relief, and that the prices fixed for parochial labour should be at rates much below the ordinary scale of payment. The Merthyr section of the guardians, meeting a few days later, promptly undid this resolution of the full board; and there is reason to think that wide-spread discontent, if not something worse, was staved off by the action of the Merthyr guardians. Men breaking stones on the mountain showed by their comments that they understood the situation. One man who had tried hard to earn his shilling per day, and had not exceeded sevenpence-halfpenny, said to an inquirer, "Indeed, Sir, it is against the law; no man, if he can't get work nor do work, is obliged to starve." It says something for the stone-breakers that, though not of the highest class of workmen or the best informed, they had patience in the faith that what was manifestly wrong must be put right at the next meeting of the board. Happily, in the interests of everybody—masters, townsfolk, and men—this has been done. At the opening of the next weekly meeting, Mr. Doyle, the Poor Law Inspector for South Wales, plainly told the guardians of the error of their ways, and the end of the matter was the board withdrawing the objectionable resolution which shut out destitute unmarried men from relief. They followed this up by raising the price of breaking limestone from a shilling to one-and-sixpence per cubic yard, and quarry stone from eighteen-pence to one-and-tenpence; and they finally acquiesced in the inspector's decision, ruling that if a man cannot earn sufficient to support himself and family he must be relieved according to his needs. The guardians not only of Merthyr, but of all South Wales, were thus taught that stone-breaking is a labour test only to prove the man's willingness to work, and not intended to be a hard and fast gauge to regulate the amount of relief he shall receive.

In other districts, there has been a defection from the Masters' Association. The owners of the Dynevor, Duffryn and Neath Abbey collieries have admitted their men at the former rate of wages. About eight hundred men have thus resumed work. One of our illustrations represents the scene at a mass meeting of the unemployed near Merthyr.

MR. JOHN MITCHEL'S ELECTION.

The election of Mr. John Mitchel, the escaped convict, as M.P. for the county of Tipperary, on Tuesday week, occasioned some little popular excitement in the city of Cork; and in the evening large crowds of people, headed by bands and carrying tar-barrels, paraded the streets in celebration of the fancied national triumph. A rumour having got current about nine o'clock that he had arrived in Queenstown, they marched to the terminus to meet him, but were disappointed. They returned to the city, and, after walking several times about Father Mathew's statue, dispersed and went home. The proceedings were very orderly, and no disturbance of any kind occurred. Mr. Mitchel arrived at Queenstown, at four o'clock next morning, in the steamer from America. There was no formal reception, and he went at once to his hotel. He left Cork by the mailtrain at half-past twelve that day, accompanied by a few of the Nationalist party. During his stay he expressed disinclination to make any speeches on account of the feeble state of his health and the necessity of reserving his strength till he reached Tipperary. When informed of the determination of the Government to have the election declared void, he replied that he would continue to contest the county on every opportunity, and, when excluded from Tipperary, would offer himself in every other county and borough where he saw a chance of success. He is in very feeble health. His departure was attended by a few persons at the hotel and the railway station at Cork. Arriving at Tipperary in the afternoon, he was received by a large number of the inhabitants, who accompanied him in procession to the Hibernian Hotel. He addressed the assemblage from the windows, thanking the electors of Tipperary for the honour they had conferred on him, but could not give any definite promise as to whether he would go into Parliament. The House of Commons, that same evening, decided not to receive him.

Announcement has been made to the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office of the establishment of life-boats and life-saving apparatus at several Russian stations on the shores of the Black Sea.

Mr. Willett, the hon. secretary of the Sub-Wealden Exploration Fund, reports that the old bore-hole has been abandoned, and the work re-commenced at a spot a short distance from the old site, whither the machinery has been shifted. The exploration was renewed on the 11th inst., and a depth of 40 ft. was attained in the first five days. The hon. secretary says the new boring is over 6 in. in diameter, and bringing up splendid solid cores of over 18 in. in length and 4½ in. in diameter. These, although singularly free from fossils, have yielded three species not previously observed. Some of these cores, although of so large a diameter, when extracted, split into laminae of the full size, as thin as biscuits, teaching unmistakably that the strata were deposited true to the horizon; that they remain at the same angle; that they were formed, in comparatively deep water, from finely-comminuted material; that these deposits were frequent, variable in constituents, and periodic, and that they probably prove the existence of tides similar to those which prevail at present on our own coasts.

MUSIC.

The opening of the twentieth season of the concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir was, necessarily, but briefly adverted to last week, the performances having taken place on the Thursday night. Specific notice is now due to an institution which has long been a specialty in London music, and to a programme that offered novelty as well as interest. The selection was preceded by the National Anthem, given by the choir from Mr. Leslie's ingenious harmonisation; and the concert began with Brahms's characteristic "Songs of Love," for voices with accompaniment of two performers on the piano-forte. These ingenious pieces were given for the first time in public in this country. The fine singing of the chorists was further exemplified in two new part-songs by Mr. Blumenthal (the second, a "Laughing song," having been encored), in Bach's sublime motet (for double choir), "The spirit also helpeth us;" in the unaccompanied movement, "God is a spirit," from the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria" (introduced in tribute to the memory of the recently deceased composer); and in four of Mendelssohn's part-songs. Miss Eva Leslie (a niece of Mr. H. Leslie, and a pupil of Madame Sainton-Dolby) made a very favourable début, although suffering from indisposition. She has a soprano voice of pleasing quality and good compass, much refinement of style, and a particularly neat staccato. Her first performance was in Schubert's "Ave Maria;" after which she sang Mendelssohn's "Frühlings-lied;" and, this being encored, the singer gave a French romance, "Fleur des Alpes," by Wekerlin. A successful career may be safely anticipated for Miss Leslie after the reception gained under the adverse condition of illness. Her extreme youth, too, and her surroundings afford every opportunity for progress. Miss Florence May contributed several pianoforte solos; Mr. Henry Leslie conducted, as usual; Mr. J. C. Ward presided at the organ, and Mr. J. G. Calcott officiated as pianoforte accompanist. At the second concert, on March 12, the programme is to consist of sacred music.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, Brahms's pianoforte concerto was again introduced—for the second time there, the first occasion having been in March, 1872, when it was played by Miss Baglehole, at that time a student of the Royal Academy of Music. In its latest hearing the pianist was Mdle. Marie Krebs, whose performances since her recent return to this country have proved, not only her great advance in the mechanism of her art, but also her extended acquaintance with all styles, ancient and modern, the classical and the bravura. Her execution of the enormous difficulties of Brahms's concerto (from memory) was a display of the most highly-cultivated powers in this respect; besides which, it had the merit of rhythmical clearness in phrasing. The performance produced a very marked impression. An overture by the young lady's father (and musical instructor) was performed for the first time in England. Herr Krebs holds a high position at Dresden, and his overture—entitled "From Rhine to Elbe"—was composed in celebration of the result of the Franco-German war. It is generally of a highly jubilant tone, which is relieved by the introduction of Luther's grand old chorale "Nun danket alle Gott." The work is effectively scored throughout, with plentiful use of the full resources of the orchestra. The other instrumental pieces were Mozart's bright overture to his comic opera, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail;" and the two completed movements of Schubert's (unfinished) eighth symphony. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Patey and Mr. E. Lloyd. The concert of to-day (Saturday) is to bring forward—for the first time in England—Mr. Alfred Holmes's dramatic symphony (for orchestra and voices), entitled "Jeanne d'Arc;" and the programme for March 6 will be rendered tributary to the memory of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett by being selected from his works.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week included a performance of Brahms's sextet for stringed instruments in B flat (op. 18), an elaborate work, which has now been given four times at these concerts, and has more than once been commented on by us. The executants were MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, Zerbini, Daubert, and Piatti; the three first and the last of whom also played Haydn's quartet in D minor, No. 2 of op. 76. Mr. Dannreuther was the pianist, and gave, as his solo piece, Beethoven's sonata in A major, op. 101; his rendering of which was in every way worthy of his reputation. Schumann's highly characteristic "Fantasie Stücke," op. 38 (for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello), were finely played by Mr. Dannreuther, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. Madame Otto-Alvsleben sang lieder by Rubinstein and Volkmann, and Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

Mr. Walter Bache's eleventh annual concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. The programme was one of special interest, having included Liszt's "Festklänge" for orchestra, his second pianoforte concerto (with Mr. Bache as pianist), the same composer's thirteenth psalm, Schubert's hymn for female voices, "Gott in der Natur," and other features. Of the performance we must speak next week.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening. The oratorio was given by this institution (for the first time in London) in March last.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton festival terminated on Monday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" was given.

Mr. Mapleson's season of Her Majesty's Opera (at Drury Lane Theatre) is to begin in the week after Easter, Mr. Gye having (as we have previously stated) fixed the opening night of the Royal Italian Opera for March 30.

We have already recorded the dates of the forthcoming concerts of the Philharmonic Society, the sixty-third season of which begins on March 18. During the series Joachim Raff's symphony "Im Walde" and a symphony by Rubinstein will be given for the first time in England. Various other works of interest will be performed for the first time at these concerts, and the programmes will also comprise many of the finest productions of the recognised musical classics, among others Haydn's "Seasons" and Beethoven's choral symphony. Special tribute will be paid to the memory of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett (who was for several years conductor of these concerts) by including his sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria" in the programme of the opening performance, when also his orchestral prelude to his music to the "Ajax" of Sophocles will be given (for the second time), and a funeral march from the same work, as yet unheard. Mr. G. A. Macfarren is to write an orchestral work expressly for the society, and he will, as heretofore, supply the historical and analytical notices given in the programmes.

The rebuilding of Warwick Castle is complete, at an expense of between £15,000 and £20,000. In restoring the eastern wing, which was destroyed by fire, care has been taken to carry out as far as possible the original design, with such improvements as the architect could introduce. The great hall has been relaid with Italian marble, and other works of internal decoration are making steady progress.

THEATRES.

Mr. John Hollingshead continues to supply three theatres with the material for legitimate performances—"Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Gaiety; "She Stoops to Conquer" and "As You Like It," at the Opéra Comique; and "The Maid's Tragedy," by Beaumont and Fletcher, or rather, Sheridan Knowles's "Bridal," with Mr. Creswick as Melantius, at the Holborn Amphitheatre; besides providing a matinée for the Gaiety on Saturdays, consisting of "The School for Scandal." Of course this is a signal instance of enterprise, and withal of much significance, as showing that a certain portion of the public still adhere to dramatic legitimacy. Of these perhaps the revival of "The Midsummer Night's Dream" is the most remarkable, besides having the advantage of Mr. Phelps as the impersonator of Bottom the Weaver. Mendelssohn's overture and music accompany the performance, and add to its manifold attractions. The whole action of the play proceeds from the imagination of the poet, and appeals to that of the spectator, but is so skilfully managed that the illusion secures a ready reception in the mind of the delighted auditor. The difficulty is to find acting sufficiently subtle and scenery dreamy enough for the feeling which the work inspires. This, perhaps, is not quite satisfied by the stage accessories of the present revival, which is not exactly up to the mark of the Sadler's Wells and Princess's adaptations. As much is done, however, as could be reasonably expected. Mr. Phelps was as good as ever in Bottom, and is also very well supported by Mr. W. Belford and Mr. Forbes Robertson, the latter a young actor of remarkable promise. Hermia and Helena are supported by Miss Helen Douglas and Miss Hibbert, and Titania by Miss Ritta. Miss Jenny Pratt, Miss Constance Loseby, Mr. Cotte, Mr. Ledwidge, and Herr Meyer Lutz support the burden of the music, and a pleasant burden it is, full of joy and triumph and pride. Miss Marion West is lively as Puck, perhaps superabounds with vitality. With all its shortcomings, the performance is one which richly deserves the patronage of the public.

At the Holborn the performance of "The Maid's Tragedy" is supported by Miss Leighton in the part of Evadne with a satisfactory amount of power. The programme was not on the first night fully carried out, Mr. Moxon taking the part of Amintor, intended for Mr. Ryder. Mr. Pennington, since substituted by Mr. Creswick, as Melantius, extorted applause from the audience; and Mr. E. F. Edgar, who played the King, sustained it with much judgment as well as energy.

At the Opéra Comique, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal support the performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" with more than usual talent, and Mr. Arthur Cecil gives distinction to the part of Tony Lumpkin. In "As You Like It," Mrs. Kendal's Rosalind bears a close resemblance to Mrs. Stirling's, her husband's Orlando is sufficiently animated, and Mr. Vezin's Jaques is excellent.

It was a very happy idea which was carried out on Wednesday at the Gaiety, that of having a matinée devoted to the songs of Shakespeare, with the addition of some select scenes from his plays. In the latter, an important part was played by Mrs. Fairfax, who supported Juliet in the balcony and potion scenes, and whose brilliant eyes serve to show all the more powerfully the warmth and intensity of the youthful Capulet's affection. Mr. Warner was the Romeo. Mrs. Fairfax also appeared in Rosalind and Lady Macbeth; concluding with Lady Teazle. Mr. Creswick, as Hamlet, was, of course, doubly welcome, as it is the only part he played in the programme. Mr. Horace Wigan, under whose direction the performance was conducted, played Sir Peter Teazle. Miss Edith Wynne sang two songs with exquisite taste.

Last Saturday the Marquis of Lorne distributed the prizes of the London Swimming Club, at the Poplar Townhall. He spoke of swimming as one of the most useful, healthy, and easily acquired accomplishments, and one which should, he thought, form part of the training of boys and girls alike.

According to the report on recruiting for the regular Army for last year, which has been made by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, the number of men who joined the Army during the twelve months was 20,640, as against 17,194 in the previous year. The difference, 3446, showed that the recruiting system which came into operation in April, 1873, had so far worked satisfactorily. The experience of the past year is thought to indicate that short service is not distasteful amongst the class from which the ranks are filled, the numbers raised being evidence of this fact, especially in the infantry.

A deputation of Scotch members asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to exempt shepherds' dogs from duty, and also to allow farmers to use, without payment of a tax, such guns as may be necessary to protect their crops. Sir Stafford Northcote remarked that guns and dogs had caused him to have more letters, suggestions, and interviews than, perhaps, any other items of taxation. He showed the difficulties that would arise from declaring that no instrument of trade should be taxed, and promised to consider whether the dog-licence duty could be collected by the local authorities, and also whether anything could be done to meet the case of the farmers' guns.

The new yearly edition of "Dod's Parliamentary Companion," which has been going on since the Reform of Parliament in 1832, shows many important changes. These proceed from the results of election petitions, and of contested new elections, subsequent to the general election a twelvemonth ago; and there are changes also in the Ministry, all needful to be recorded, as is done in the compact publication before us. The nature of each constituency and the number of registered electors, as well as the population, are stated with precision; and "Dod" also preserves the official declaration of the poll at the last election. Care has been taken to present each member's own statement of his political views and sentiments upon the most urgent questions of the day.

Debrett's convenient and attractive-looking volumes, the "Peerage and Titles of Courtesy," and the "Baronetage and Knightage," have duly made their appearance for the season of 1875. A hundred and sixty years, which period includes the rise and growth of all that is modern in English society, have borne witness to the fidelity of Debrett. The contents of his Peerage book are still augmented in bulk, not only by the creation of new titles more frequently than the extinction of old ones, but by the continuation and addition of younger sons and daughters of nobility to the list of those bearing courtesy titles. During the last year, it seems, there were six new peerages created, besides one heir-apparent to a peerage called in his father's lifetime to the Upper House, three peers raised to a higher rank, and one peerage revived from abeyance. Three peerages, on the other hand, became extinct. The most recent changes, to the last day of December, are correctly noted, both in Debrett's "Peerage" and in Debrett's "Baronetage," to which latter the "Knightage" is appended. Fifteen new baronetcies have been conferred during the year, and thirty-nine gentlemen have received knighthood. Eighteen, one of whom was Prince Leopold, have been admitted to the Privy Council.

A NOBLE END.

There are not so many heroes as the newspapers would have us believe. Almost every week gives us some heroic deed, about which many columns of gushing enthusiasm are written, and for the doer of which a subscription is commonly got up; but one sudden and impulsive act of bravery or self-sacrifice does not make a hero,—and, indeed, though it is not a pleasant thing to say, what is called heroism is very often only folly. There are, it is true, many heroes of whom the world has never heard, who do not even suspect their own heroism; but we speak now of those whose lives are lived in the public eye, or whose notable deeds, at least, all men may weigh and examine for themselves. Of these men, particularly when in early life they attract an attention which afterwards follows them, how many can bear to the end the scrutiny a great man deserves; how few do not either sink back into common-place, or, worse still, try consciously and perpetually to create fresh sensations—to be always famous in the most vulgar sense of that unhappy word?

There are many names in the world's history which might have lived for ever glorious, with no stain to mar them, if their owners had died in the freshness and fullness of their fame. Success is a trial few but the highest souls can bear; a sharper test of character, perhaps, even than long-continued failure. Napoleon, the brave defender of the glorious Republic which single-handed fought and vanquished all Europe, lived to be hated as its cruel and unscrupulous tyrant, as an ambitious breeder of war, a reckless egotist; and his purer rival Wellington showed in later life that a fine soldier might lack breadth of thought and faith in the country he loved. Marlborough when past his prime was almost scorned as well as hated; and many of the world's most famous conquerors have outlived their true glory, have proved that they were not worthy of the love their country bore them, nobly though they might have served it. These men were not great, in the world's truest sense; each wanted either the massive breadth of character, or the repose and freedom from self-consciousness, which mark a hero.

A true hero's life is noble to the end; fiery and impulsive, perhaps, in youth, it sobers down with years into a calmer wisdom, in which hatred of evil becomes less marked than love of good. A character that endures, that is always great because it is truly great, stands out as firm and high through the calm of age as in the greatest deeds of life's early prime; and if a heroic life has been also a successful one, if its aims have been accomplished and its later years are not a series of despairing efforts always foiled, these years are generally spent, not in pushing to their logical extreme the consequences of a man's early views, but in broadening and moderating them, and teaching gentleness as well as earnestness to the young men who look to their hero, their master, for counsel.

It is curious how far from a man's original and accomplished projects the aims and labours of his age may be: in no way opposed to them—if his life has been wise and true—but very widely different and apart. The one object of the later part of the life of the great Columbus, clung to with all the devotion of an old man's love, was to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the infidels—the superstitious side of his deeply religious character, which was an aid and a support to him in his first great enterprise, became in old age unduly developed. Goethe, on the other hand, devoted his last years to studies more practical than those of his imaginative youth—his efforts to raise his scientific theories higher in the eyes of the world than the poetry which had won him his fame are sad in their almost savage, unavailing fervour. Strangely enough, he made his Faust teach the lesson he himself had learnt—to work rather for practical and useful than for more abstract and exalted ends—by finishing his life's labour with a task exactly like that just undertaken by the best loved of Europe's living heroes: the draining of some pestilent marshes near the sea.

The dearest of all our living heroes. It is now some years since all England flocked to welcome the man whom with a generous thrill it recognised as a brother—of whom it is, to most of us, difficult to think as a foreigner—the noble and enthusiastic patriot, Giuseppe Garibaldi; but he is not forgotten. He was then a warrior—the leader of a forlorn hope, the champion of an enslaved country—and the heart of a nation of warriors leapt to greet him. True, we worshipped after him many other heroes—soldiers, princes, adventurers: Stanley, the Shah, might not one say Arthur Orton?—and it remained to be seen whether Garibaldi was more than the idol of an hour; whether time, success, failure, would leave him still the great man, strong, simple, and earnest, he then seemed to us; whether he was not merely an ambitious soldier, or an impracticable fanatic, or a hasty, shallow enthusiast, who would rapidly cool down after the first glow was over.

He has been tried by time, by success, by failure. Thanks to his zeal and heroism, and to the broad, calm intellect of Cavour, Italy is now free and united, the temporal power of the Pope finally crushed and done away with; and he is now welcomed home—after exile and injustice, partly perhaps due to his own mistakes, but a cruel wrong to such a man—he is recognised as the saviour of his country, loved, honoured, and revered. And quietly and like a hero, leaving the conduct of his country to professed legislators, rejoicing that his arm is no longer needed in battle, he turns to a great and pacific measure which will help to win back for his loved Italy her place among the nations—he projects and steadily sets himself to carry out a scheme not of the romantic order, but useful, great, and manly. There is a broad sagacity in his plan—the changing the channel of the Tiber to make the river navigable and Rome healthy—which reminds one of the sailor-like shrewdness of a hero we have just mentioned: Columbus, the poor mapmaker, in whose schemes simplicity and the boldest energy were always mingled. No soldier winning battle after battle, no statesman governing wisely at home and making all foreign nations friends, could have won back her old position as empress of the world for Rome as she now stands, a city poisoned by the fever-laden breezes of her river; men will not go to live where life is so constantly threatened—the malaria is as fatal almost to the growth and progress of the city as was the gloomy, overhanging presence of the too militant Church a few years ago. Twice to free their country from such curses is an honour reserved for very few men in the world's history.

It is a noble end to a noble life. Like the honoured statesman who now watches our English politics, prevented by his health from giving us more than an unfrequent word of calm advice, Garibaldi does not in his age eagerly attempt to copy or excel the doings of his prime; but, in peace reposing on their fruits, he endeavours in every way to aid the nation that has believed in and fought for him, forgetting the wrong it did him a little while ago. This is real greatness. Unchangeable—not striving to assert itself, to show how it looks down upon the stream of smaller men the world is ever talking of—it does not strike attitudes nor make speeches, but works instead of fighting, and would rather love than curse. Yet Fate is sometimes just to such a man; and the last days of Garibaldi promise to build for him a monument more durable than brass, so that while Italy lives his name shall never be forgotten.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART.

The eminent geologist of our time who has outlived Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, and Dean Buckland, his contemporaries and comrades in science, died on Monday at his residence in Harley-street. He was born, Nov. 14, 1797, at his father's seat, Kinnordy, near Kerriemuir, in Forfarshire. The baronetcy was conferred on him in 1864, having been preceded in 1848 by a knighthood, to show her Majesty's esteem for his services to the cause of knowledge. His education in youth was begun in a private school at Midhurst, and continued at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the B.A. degree, and was second class in classical honours. But self-education, in the highest and best sense, was part of his whole life's work, as in the case of all true philosophers and pupils of Nature. It is more than fifty years since he devoted himself to geological study. An independent private fortune enabled him, like Sir Roderick Murchison, to follow this pursuit, aided by frequent travels and personal investigations all over Europe. At a later period, and more than once, he visited America.

It would be interesting to survey the position of his favourite science at the appearance of Lyell's first great work, the "Principles of Geology." We find that the virulent controversies of the men of water and the men of fire had been hushed, and geologists, instead of attacking each other with the animosity of rival schools or factions, had been for nearly thirty years vying with each other in searching, surveying, collecting, investigating, and accumulating facts, and in gathering materials for the solid building-up of the science. Their published labours, it is true, were scattered here and there, and of what had been done there was no connected account; whilst there was no accessible indication of what still remained to be accomplished. As yet there was properly no general treatise on geology, and the period when Lyell's work came out was therefore most ripe for its appearance. It was exactly what was wanted; and, although separated since into two works—the "Principles" and the "Elements of Geology"—one running to a tenth, the other to a sixth edition, so well has the author kept every new edition abreast with the rapid and wide advance of the science that among the many excellent manuals, British and foreign, which have since appeared, there is yet no book (speaking of the two works collectively) like it still—no book equal to this, with its latest revisions, as an exposition of geology. What the "Principles" really effected in 1833 was the first firm establishment of geology as an inductive science. Sir Charles Lyell expressed a conviction that in the existing operations of nature we should find the explanation of the phenomena of the past. Instead of looking to catastrophes, cataclysms, deluges, and violent commotions, or to the extraordinary effects of former physical forces, he argued in favour of the great results producible by the repetition of more gentle ordinary processes continued through indefinitely lengthened periods of time. Whereas, for example, Elie de Beaumont had contended for the upheaval of the Alps by a single concussion of the elevating force, Lyell contended that there was not the slightest authority for believing in any such sudden event, but that the minor shocks and uplifts of certain tracts which were known to have occurred were fully adequate, when repeated frequently through a sufficiently protracted period of time, to produce the elevation of a mountain chain. While previous geologists had supposed that the former high temperature of the earth itself was due to hypothetical internal sources, Lyell showed how the variations of the relative dispositions of land and water could produce vast alterations of climatic temperature. He urged that the slow changes of level going on for ages in Sweden and Greenland were instances of gradual and constant elevation or depression of continents, and he proved the recurrence of ages of submersions and ages of re-elevations at different geological periods. His minute investigations of volcanic phenomena enabled him to form something like a chronological estimate of remarkable geological revolutions. Thus, in visiting Etna, he sought to judge of the age of the successive piles of lava from an observation of the rate of its periodic outflows; and in the extinct volcanic regions of central France he used a similar method to show that vast periods must have elapsed during the production of the whole series of the beds of lava and intermediate fluviatile or lacustrine deposits. So with regard to Niagara, from the present rate of the recession of the falls, he estimated that the time during which they had flowed through the gorge was not less than 30,000 years. He applied a similar induction to the formation of the Mississippi sediments. Such chronological estimates are peculiarly Lyellian, and are not merely captivating to the imagination, but serve the purpose of leading us to put faith in the enormous time-periods required for the completion of geological revolutions. They serve the mind as standard lengths, small yard or foot measures, by which to gauge the vast extent of geological space, or rather as the ticks of a pendulum, to help our thought to realise the duration of the past ages of geological time. His comprehensive chapters on the changes which have taken and are still taking place in organic nature are not the least noticeable part of his work. Having referred to "The Elements of Geology" as almost one work with the "Principles," we may explain that in the first edition of the latter, which was mainly devoted to the discussion of recent operations, there was a portion devoted to an outline of the actual state of the science of geology. After 1834, this portion was omitted in the succeeding editions of the "Principles," and formed into a separate work, under the title of "The Elements of Geology." Since then some of the revised editions have been styled "A Manual of Geology," but in the last very recently printed edition the author has very justly reverted to the original title, "The Elements of Geology." Hereafter, it is to be hoped, the two will be united into one work, under the double title.

The earliest papers of Lyell, on the freshwater limestone of his native Forfarshire, on the plastic clays of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, on the use of land in Sweden, and on the volcanic phenomena of Auvergne and Etna, show the germs of his own special views on those subjects to which he has devoted his personal researches. It was Lyell who first instituted the divisions of the tertiary deposits, according to the proportions in their fossils of recent to extinct species of shells, denominating the lowest, or those in which the extinct forms predominate, and where the dawn of recent life-forms first appear, the Eocene; the middle series, where the extinct and recent forms are approximately equal, the Miocene; and the uppermost, or newest in age, where the recent predominate over the extinct, the Pliocene.

In 1841 Sir Charles Lyell visited America, travelling over the middle and northern States, and as far south as Kentucky, and going also to Canada and Nova Scotia. His special investigations were, as usual, communicated to the Geological Society; but, on his return to England, he printed his "Travels in North America," an entertaining, discursive work on a variety of subjects—social, political, and geological. He

again crossed the Atlantic in 1845, on this occasion spending six months in the South, and making the tertiary deposits of the Gulf of Mexico, the effects of the Mississippi and the sunk country of New Madrid, his chief subjects of observation. These travels were commemorated in his equally discursive and instructive "Second Visit to the United States." In 1858 he read a valuable paper before the Royal Society, "On the Consolidation of Lavas on Steep Slopes"—a topic which also formed the subject of a discourse delivered the same year at the Royal Institution. The question involved was an important one. Leopold von Buch's theory, that volcanic craters were formed by the sudden rupture of previously solid horizontal strata by the expansive force of the molten materials beneath them, had long been opposed by Lyell, who, with Mr. Poulett Scrope, took the ordinary popular view, that such cones were formed by the deposition around the volcanic chimney of the ejected lava, scoria, and ashes. Von Buch's "crater-of-elevation" theory had gained support amongst Continental geologists on the ground that lava—so it was asserted by Dufrenoy, Elie de Beaumont, and others—would not consolidate at inclinations of and above 4 deg. Now, as there were notoriously many examples of highly inclined compact stony lavas, it followed, if this assertion were correct, that such beds must have originally flowed over nearly level ground, and, consequently, have since been elevated. Sir Charles, who had, in 1853-4, inspected the volcanoes of Madeira and the Canaries, with a view to the final settlement of this subject, now (1857) revisited Vesuvius and Etna, returning with such numerous and convincing proofs of the actual consolidation of modern and historically recorded lava-streams, at all inclinations, from 5 deg. to 45 deg., as to render any further discussion of the subject completely futile.

His last work of importance, "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man," appeared about twelve years since. Whatever the early geologists of the last and present century may have done—and it was much, and done long enough ago for a place to have been found even in the first edition of "Principles of Geology"—in recording the contemporaneous association of the fossil relics of man with the bones of extinct species of beasts, all their labours on this point were absolutely ignored; and it was the custom of some leading men of science to set their faces against any evidence, no matter how convincing on this point. Schmerling and M'Emery alone had done sufficient to prove the case, and they did not stand alone; but it might still have been the fashion to keep in the dark those traces which from time to time the labourer's spade might accidentally disclose, or to bury them up again, if that could be—as the Mayor of Aurignac did those discovered by Bonnemaizon, without a mark to indicate their whereabouts—had it not been for the persevering determination of M. Boucher de Perthes to acquire due acknowledgment for his valuable labours and collections. Perhaps even he might not have attained his end but for the spread of the Darwinian theory of the "origin of species" having cleared the way by exciting a disposition in the leading naturalists to investigate the zoological relationships or connections between mankind and monkeys. Having consummated the foundation of geology as a science, no living man had a better right than Lyell to attempt the first putting together of the most important results obtained by the Danish and Swiss archaeologists, by some of the French and English geologists, by anatomists, philologists, and able workers in every portion of the prehistoric and geologic history of man. The materials are not yet collated which would render perfect any work on the "Antiquity of Man;" but with the greatest care and discrimination he has elaborated a most complete view of the main features of the inquiry. Here man's existence on earth is first traced backwards into the past, through the ages of iron, bronze, and polished stone, which the Danish antiquaries have shown to have been contemporaneous, in their northern land, with three equivalent periods of different climatic conditions, when the beech, the oak, and the fir respectively flourished. The kitchen-middens of the oldest inhabitants are searched, and with the shells, bones, and other relics of their food some few skulls of those ancient men themselves are found. Lake-dwellings are discovered in Switzerland, yielding amongst their ruins, articles of bone, stone, and bronze. Still, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea were the same as they now are. Then come evidences of former men from the alluvium of the Nile, from the river banks in Brazil, from the ancient mounds of the valleys of the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and from the coral reefs of Florida. We are told of still older bones of mankind found in the Belgian and British caves, mingled with the huge bones of the extinct mammals of true geological times; whilst rude—merely chipped—implements of flint are brought by hundreds from the valley-gravels of Amiens, and Abbeville, Hoxne, Bedford, and the valley of the Seine—from wherever the old torrential rivers overflowed and cut shelving slopes for the habitations of the first known human dwellers upon earth. The author brings forward in review the main physical and historical changes which throw light on the mystery of these early men and the conditions under which they lived. He shows the structure of the valleys which contain the gravels in which their remains are imbedded. He shows two ages of those gravels marked by slightly-differing fauna, two species of elephant and hippopotamus co-existing with primitive man in France. He points out the chronological relationship of these human-relic-bearing gravels with the great northern drift—that wonderful clay and boulder deposit of the glacial period when the British Isles and all Europe, as far south as Italy, were enveloped in a mantle of snow, and the woolly-haired mammoth of Siberia and the reindeer of Lapland roamed wild over countries which boast now of their "sunny clime." Then he reverts to his favourite notion of the elevations and depressions of the land, and shows England first 600 ft. below and then 600 ft. above her present setting in the sea. Strange skulls turn up from Borceby and Neanderthal, and Lyell takes such deep interest in their indications of "transmutations" from still lower forms as to devote the concluding part of his book, not less than five chapters, to the discussion of theories of progression and transmutation, to the theory of the origin of species by variation and natural selection, and to the objections raised against that theory.

Sir Charles Lyell was, during many years, a Fellow of the Royal Society, which conferred upon him, in 1833, its gold medal for his "Principles of Geology," and its Copley medal in 1858. He was President of the Geological Society in 1838, and again in 1850. At the Congress of the British Association in 1865 he occupied the president's chair. The University of Oxford, in 1855, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Sir Charles married, in 1832, a daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Horner, but had no children, and his baronetcy is now extinct. The portrait we give was engraved from a photograph by Mr. W. Jeffery, taken about ten years ago.

Hampstead Heath is, after all, not to escape the Fever Hospital. By a majority of thirty-seven to two, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have resolved that neither of the alternative sites suggested offers advantages superior to the one originally selected, while in some respects both are open to greater objections.



THE LAND OF OIL: TRANSPORT OF BARRELS ON OIL CREEK.



THE LAND OF OIL: EXTERIOR OF AN OIL-WORKING.

THE AMERICAN OIL SPRINGS.

A recent trial in one of our courts of law has called attention to the great productiveness of a peculiar source of natural wealth in certain districts of America. Petroleum oil, an article of yearly increasing commercial importance, is most abundantly yielded by the underground springs of frequent occurrence in the north-western corner of the State of Pennsylvania, towards the shore of Lake Erie. It is in the counties of Venango and Crawford, beyond the Alleghany river, that the Oil Region is mainly situated. Its special industry has given rise to an immense trade, which had, even ten years ago, reached the proportion of four and a half millions of barrels annually, worth from twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars. A large population has been attracted to the Land of Oil, as in other parts of America to the gold-fields; and new towns have not less rapidly grown up, such as Corry, which before were not in existence, while towns of older foundation, like Franklin and Meadville, have become great places of profitable business.

The country traversed by the railway leading to the oil-fields is characterised by some very striking and picturesque scenery. Having quitted Salamanca, where the Atlantic and Great Western line runs towards the west, the influence of the new commerce on all the surrounding district becomes apparent. The forests have fallen under the axe, and cultivated fields occupy the space once covered with thick wood. Handsome farms and immense granaries occupy the higher lands, while new cities in transition are to be seen at several points along the route of the railway. By this line the traveller will reach Corry, the point of departure for the oil regions, but which is not the usual route taken by travellers from the east. The proximity of the valleys where the petroleum is found is now evident. On the numerous tramways may be seen trains laden with black barrels reeking with the unctuous fluid on

their way eastward, and other trains carrying small steam-engines on the road to Oil Creek, where they will be used for extracting fresh supplies from the greasy earth. The number of these machines affords a good indication of

the increasing development of the petroleum country. The sudden rise of Corry is in itself sufficient to prove what an enormous influence the new commerce is destined to assume. A few years ago the site of the town was a thick wood,

where not a single house was to be seen, and with no sign of civilisation except the new railway which crossed it; now it is a city, full of activity and bustle, with 4000 inhabitants, all hard at work in the staple industry by which they are seeking to become rich. The creation and growth of the place are solely due to the first operation known as "striking fire." One immense refinery deals with something like 300 barrels of oil a day, and is situated close to the roadway. On the other side are deposited vast piles of barrels of petroleum waiting to be taken away by the trains of the Oil Creek branch railway line and dispatched to their various destinations. The people of the town are so completely absorbed—so steeped, as it were—in petroleum, that they have no leisure for any pursuit unconnected with the ceaseless industry of the place.

The railway from Franklin to Oil City runs along the bank of "French Creek"—the American meaning of the word "creek" being a stream which debouches into a larger stream—so that the creek is, in fact, navigable for barges and flat-bottomed boats even in its shallows. The aspect of the country is very pretty, not unlike that of the Thames at Reading. Of course the occasional appearance of tall poles and stages for machinery show the locality of the oil-wells; and both here and on the banks of "Sugar Creek" the barrack-like sheds are the principal signs of habitation. It is at Franklin, an old town, with its Fort Venango, which guarded the French border in former years, that the sales and transfer of land are completed and most of the business done; but Franklin is not the capital. Oil City is the real capital, seven miles higher up the Alleghany, where that river receives the waters of Oil Creek. The voyage can be made on the stream by means of the "petrolia" steamers,



ST. STEPHEN'S CLUB, THAMES EMBANKMENT.

which are crowded with greasy passengers; but the journey takes two hours, because of the rapidity of the current, while the return voyage can be completed in forty minutes.

One of our Illustrations is a view of Oil Creek or River, with the long six-horse waggons conveying barrels of petroleum oil across its wide and shallow fording-place. The outside of an establishment for raising the oil from the subterranean wells is shown in our second Illustration.

THE ST. STEPHEN'S CLUB.

The new St. Stephen's Clubhouse at Westminster has been opened for the accommodation of members. It stands at the south-west end of the Victoria Embankment, facing the Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster, and commanding a view of the chief entrance of Westminster Hall. It adjoins the Westminster-bridge railway station, to which, as well as to the Houses of Parliament, it has access by a passage under the roadway, protected from wind and rain. It occupies an irregularly-shaped block of land; but the architect, Mr. J. Whichcord, F.S.A., has overcome the difficulties of the site. The building, which rises from the lower basement to the height of 100 ft., is in the Classical or Palladian style. The rooms are lofty and light. The house is well warmed throughout by a new apparatus, the coils of which are cleverly concealed. It is fitted up with electric bells of the newest pattern. The doors on every floor up to the top are of solid oak, with large ornamental panels. The ceilings are divided into square compartments or panels, stained with a light sky-blue, which makes them seem higher than they really are. At the top of the house is the culinary department—an arrangement by which the smell of the cooking escapes without entering the club-rooms. The attic floor contains, besides accommodation for servants, a large kitchen, superintended by a French *chef de cuisine*, with two other French cooks under him. The kitchen is fitted up with excellent ranges, and adjoining it are a still-room, a pastry-room, and meat and fish larders. The electric bells place it in communication with the dining-rooms below. On the floor next the attics are two billiard-rooms—one for members only, the other for strangers; two dining-rooms, with a similar arrangement, and an occasional room for breakfasts. On the first floor are a smoking-room, a card-room, and a dining-room for members only. On the ground floor, besides a handsome entrance hall, there is on the left a small reception-room for strangers, leading into the morning-room, which has many snug nooks and corners; it is well supplied with writing materials, newspapers, and periodicals. To the right of the hall is a large reading and writing room running from the front to the back of the house, and destined for the Club Library. To the upper floor access is gained by a spiral staircase, in plan not unlike the great staircase in the rear of Devonshire House. The windows of this staircase look out on the roof of the railway station below, and have been filled with painted glass, in diaper work, exhibiting the White Rose, the signs of the Zodiac, and other ornaments. The staircase is so arranged as to be continued down into the basement, where it leads to the secretary's office, bath-rooms, and lavatories. In the lower basement are wine and beer cellars, and strong rooms for other stores, and a place for working the hydraulic lift, by which all the provisions are raised to the top of the house without passing up the staircase. The curtains, chairs, and sofas are draped in dark blue and brown. Arrangements have been made for laying on an electric communication between the house and the lobby of the House of Commons during the Parliamentary Session. The trustees of St. Stephen's Club are the Duke of Abercorn, Lords Dartmouth and Holmesdale, and Sir Massey Lopes. Among its committee are several members of the Government, Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. G. W. Hunt, Mr. R. A. Cross, the Earl of Galloway, and Lord Sandon.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE LEYDEN JAR—ELECTRIC INDUCTION.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture, on Thursday week, the 18th inst., with the history of the Leyden jar. He showed how Kleist, of Cammin, in Pomerania, in 1745, fastened a nail in a phial into which he had poured a little mercury; and, when he had electrified the nail, put his finger upon it, and received a shock which, he said, stunned his arms and shoulders. Substantially the same experiment was made in 1746, and investigated by Cuneus and Musschenbroek, at Leyden, and hence the name Leyden phial or jar. Wilson, in the same year, plunged a phial partially filled with water into water, so as to bring the two surfaces to the same level, and thus obtained a more powerful shock when the phial was charged. Subsequently Drs. Watson and Bevis substituted shot for water, obtaining the same result. Dr. Bevis then coated a plate of glass on both sides with silver foil; and finally Dr. Watson, by coating his phial inside and out with silver foil, evolved the form of the present Leyden jar. After giving numerous experimental illustrations of these arrangements, and commenting on their physiological effects—much exaggerated at the time of their discovery—Professor Tyndall acknowledged that the shock from a single jar was very unpleasant; but added, that when he received, on one occasion, the discharge from a battery of fifteen jars, he felt nothing; he was simply extinguished for a sensible interval. He next entered upon the consideration of the theories respecting electricity, in relation to which, he said, Boyle had his unctuous effluvia, Newton his ether, Du Fay his vitreous and resinous electricity, Nollet his affluences for repulsion and effluences for attraction, Franklin his single electric fluid, and, finally, Symmer his two electric fluids. The theory of two fluids Dr. Tyndall preferred, as very convenient—stating, however, that it is to be regarded rather as a mental image than a reality. According to this theory, electrical phenomena arise from the action of two fluids, each self-repulsive, but both mutually attractive. Every body in its natural state possesses both fluids in equal quantities, neutralising each other. By friction the two fluids are torn asunder; one clings to the rubber, the other to the body rubbed. When smooth glass is rubbed with silk, the glass is said to be electrified positively and the silk negatively; and when sealing-wax is rubbed with flannel, the wax is negatively, and the flannel positively, electrified. Having fully illustrated this theory by numerous experiments, the Professor applied it to the explanation of the phenomena of electric induction, first commenting upon the observation of Stephen Gray, that contact was not necessary to electric excitement, and that when he brought his excited glass tube near one end of a conductor light bodies were attracted at the other end. Canton also suspended pith-balls by a thread, and found them diverge when an excited glass tube was brought near them, and converge when it was removed. This Professor Tyndall showed to be in accordance with the law that when an electrified body is brought near an unelectrified one, the neutral fluid of the latter is decomposed, one constituent being attracted and the other repelled. When the electrified body is withdrawn, the separated electricities reunite and render the body unelectrified. If while under the influence of the electrified body the influenced body be touched, the free electricity (always of the

same kind as the influencing body) will pass away, and the opposite electricity will be held captive. When the electrified body is removed the captive electricity is set free, the conductor being charged with electricity opposite in kind to that of the body which electrified it. The important principles of induction were copiously and lucidly illustrated by experiments.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 19th inst., gave a summary of the nine blue-books issued by the two River Commissions of 1865 and 1868, the former of which consisted of Mr. R. Rawlinson, Mr. J. L. Harrison, and Professor Way; the latter, of Major-General Sir William Denison, Mr. J. C. Morton, and Professor Frankland himself. After pointing out the principal rivers in Great Britain, polluted and unpolluted in various degrees, he described the nature of the pollutions:—1, Organic matters in suspension or solution, due particularly to town drainage and fibre manufactures; 2, mineral matters, produced by mines and chemical works. He then selected as medium examples the Aire and Calder and their affluents. Above Leeds the Aire, besides the house drainage of half a million people, receives the refuse of many fibre-mills, tanneries, chemical and dye works, with glue and other factories; and at Leeds this mass of filth is largely reinforced by additional house drainage and manufacturing refuse. The history of the Mersey and Ribble is similar, and a memorial written with the water of the Calder was shown to be very legible. The river pollutions due to mining are generally impalpable powder produced by crushing the ore and its rocky matrix. Exceedingly valuable metalliferous matters are thus wasted; at the same time largely poisoning fish, cattle, and poultry. The Professor then proceeded to consider the remedies for the pitiable plight to which so many of our once beautiful rivers have been reduced. Casting solid rubbish into them should be stringently forbidden, with adequate penalties for disobedience. The notion, entertained by some manufacturers and water companies, that the rivers will purify themselves, if left to nature, has been proved to be utterly fallacious; and the Professor illustrated by experiments the various processes invented to remove organic matters in solution and suspension—such as precipitation by lime, by the A.B.C. process, by sulphate of ammonia, by lime and clay. All these processes, he said, have had their origin in two erroneous ideas—that the noxious constituents of foul drainage can be precipitated by chemical means, and that its fertilising constituents can be so precipitated. The polluting matters, he said, have too feeble affinities to be so removed; nearly all the compounds of ammonia are very soluble; and the suspended matters are almost valueless as manure. Surface attraction, however, can effect that which chemical affinity is incompetent to perform except by vast quantities of purifying ingredients. We are thus led by pure scientific induction to purification by irrigation. In this the foul drainage water is mixed with vast quantities of earth, which, by surface attraction, remove its polluting matter, both in solution and suspension, and also, to a great extent, its fertilising matter, which, by the roots of plants, is transformed into healthy living tissues. The most sterile soil is thus converted into fertile meadows. The drawback to irrigation is the difficulty of obtaining suitable land, which led the Commissioners to experiment on the possibility of making a given area of land do more work. This they effected, by applying the property which porous earth possesses of causing slow but complete combustion of the gases evolved. This property, discovered by Faraday, was exhibited with spongy platinum, which ignited coal gas and hydrogen by mere contact. The new method, termed intermittent filtration, employed at Merthyr Tydvil, has produced excellent results; and the drainage of three thousand people can now be purified on a single acre, which suffices for only one hundred by simple irrigation. Neither of these methods, if properly conducted, occasion any nuisance. The only possible remedies for pollutions through mining operations are filtration, subsidence, and, especially, re-use of the water. The results of the observations and experiments of the Commissioners were strikingly set forth in fine large coloured diagrams. The Duke of Northumberland, the president, was in the chair.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.

Mr. J. T. Wood, on Saturday last, concluded the very interesting narrative of his excavations. Having obtained the renewal of his firman, and a grant of £6000 from Mr. Lowe, he resumed work in September, 1872, with a force of 300 men. The discoveries on the site of the temple in the season 1872-3 comprised two large fragments of the frieze with human figures, lifesize, in high relief, and the figure of a stag; the base of one of the inner columns of the peristyle; two sculptured drums of columns; some lions' heads from the tympanum at the west end of the temple, a large fragment of a cedar beam from the roof, and a number of fragments from the last three temples. Numbers of Arabs came and pitched their tents near the excavations, and all the able-bodied men were employed on the works. For kind attention to the numerous cases of sickness and accident which occurred, not only among all the persons employed and their families, but also among the people in Ayasalouk, Kirkinjee, and other villages, Mr. Wood was greatly indebted to his wife, who had accompanied him for the last five years; and sometimes she had as many as sixty patients under her care, without any doctor at hand. Her devotion to the work was so successful that, out of many hundreds, only six or eight men during all the time were obliged to go to Smyrna for professional assistance. The work was suspended in May, 1873, and resumed in October. During the season 1873-4 Mr. Wood made discoveries which enabled him to complete his plan of the temple. More than 100 ft. of the lowest steps of the platform were found in position in different parts; also a sculptured drum, with draped figures alternately seated and erect, and a fine example of the cymatium adorned with the Greek honeysuckle. At the beginning of 1874 Mr. Wood, having only a small balance in hand, applied to the trustees of the British Museum for further funds to continue the excavations. He was allowed only a small sum, with instructions to close the work when it was expended. He therefore began to remove the cella walls, and there found distinct remains of the last three temples. Part of the pavement of the temple destroyed by Erostratus on the night Alexander the Great was born was found in position, and also the altar at the east end of the cella, which must have served for the three temples; with about 200 fragments of sculpture and architectural enrichment of which the piers had been composed. Some of the sculpture was archaic. As Mr. Wood found several lime-kilns on the site of the temple, and large heaps of marble chippings ready for burning, we know what became of the works of Praxiteles, Scopas, and others. On extending the excavation 30 ft. beyond the lowest step of the platform, he found a wide portico, which must have surrounded the temple on three sides, and also the remains of a Grecian Doric building, which could not be explored for want of funds. Under the foundations was found the charcoal described by Pliny as laid down to prevent the damp rising. The work was finally terminated on March 25, 1874, to Mr. Wood's in-

tense regret. He finished his course with a detailed description of the temple. The peristyle contained one hundred columns nearly 56 ft. high and more than 6 ft. in diameter; thirty-six of them were sculptured, eighteen at each end; and twenty-seven of the thirty-six sculptured columns were, probably, the gift of kings, as mentioned by Pliny. The temple was mounted on a platform of fourteen steps, which measured 239 ft. by 418 ft.; the temple itself, 165 ft. by 342 ft. Mr. Wood pointed out many peculiarities of the building, and thought that it must have been hypæthral (open to the sky) in the centre. During the lecture he exhibited a number of enlarged photographs of his discoveries and the scenery by means of the magic lantern, with great success.

HUMAN LOCOMOTION.

Professor A. H. Garrod began a course of four lectures on Animal Locomotion on Tuesday last. In his introductory remarks he characterised locomotion as a leading property of animal life as distinguished from the vegetable, and he divided locomotion into biped, quadruped, aquatic, and aerial. Biped locomotion, peculiar to man, was first considered, and illustrated by models and diagrams, exhibiting the mechanism of the lower limbs—the thigh and leg, with their two joints, the knee and ankle. A perfect walk is a continuous movement on a straight line without vibratory shaking occasioned by vertical or lateral movement; hence high-heeled boots are very objectionable. Walking is that mode of progression in which there is always one foot at least on the ground; whilst, in ascending a hill, at the end of each step both feet are together on the ground an appreciable time, and in the hop there is a similar interval. The Professor considered the distribution of the pressures during the different parts of each step, together with the variations in the velocity of the whole body dependent thereon. The rapidity with which the body is forced forward by the muscles of the extremities during the different parts of each step was strikingly demonstrated by the employment of shoes, the soles of which contained a small air-bag connected by an elastic tube with a recording apparatus, whereby marks were made on smoked glass, or otherwise. These experimental shoes constitute a kind of dynamometer of pressure; and by them it is proved that in walking the pressure of the foot on the ground is not only equal to the weight of the body which the foot has to sustain, but that a greater effort is produced in order to give the body the movements of elevation and progression. The action of this apparatus was exhibited by the Professor and his assistant in relation to walking, running, hopping, and the gallop of children.

Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Dissipation of Energy at the next Friday meeting, March 5.

Professor's Ella's lecture on Mozart, given at the London Institution, on Thursday week, was no less pleasant and educational than his former discourses.

At a meeting of the Chemical Section of the Society of Arts, held yesterday week, Mr. W. N. Hartley, of King's College, gave a lecture on Air and Ventilation, which was illustrated by many experiments.

Professor Huxley gave an address on the Sea, last Monday evening, in the Foresters' Hall, Goswell-road. In the course of his observations he paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Sir Charles Lyell, whom he described as the greatest geologist of his day.

Mr. Macomber, the inventor of a gun with which a range of nine miles has been achieved, described, before the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday, the principle of its construction. An interesting discussion took place amongst the large number of officers who were present.

After Mr. Hutchinson, late British Consul at Callao, had, on Tuesday, read a paper before the African section of the Society of Arts on "Social and Domestic Slavery in Western Africa," Sir John Glover spoke, and insisted upon the necessity for suppressing the slave trade there, and establishing free labour in its place.

Mr. J. M. Ludlow, who was secretary to the Friendly Societies Commission, spoke, on Monday night, at the meeting of the Social Science Association on the subject of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill, which he regarded as compelling societies to do what was right, and he argued that it should be supported, as it gave to societies the power of properly governing themselves.

In a lecture, given last Saturday, to the members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, on Work and Rest, the Rev. Canon Barry uttered a warning about the strikes which have become so prevalent throughout the country. In the end, he thought, they must tell injuriously on all trades and professions. In speaking of our national recreations he affirmed that the theatre, were it what it ought to be, would be one of the best relaxations of all.

Major C. B. Brackenbury, having read an elaborate paper on the subject of the intelligent duties of the Army Staff, at a meeting, yesterday week, in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, the Duke of Cambridge, who presided on the occasion, dwelt upon the importance of the department referred to, but pointed out the difficulties connected with it arising from the smallness of the numbers of those engaged in the work.

Dean Stanley presided, on Monday, at a meeting of the City and Spitalfields School of Art, held at its head-quarters in Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, the occasion being an inaugural lecture, by Mr. William Simpson, on the Dawn of Art. The locality of the school is densely populated by the working classes, whose condition, in the opinion of the managers, it is eminently calculated to improve by affording them the means for elevation and refinement. In introducing the lecturer the Dean referred to a letter of the late Prince Consort to his daughter, now the Imperial Crown Princess of Prussia, in which he commended carving, modelling, and sculpture as arts from which peculiar pleasure is to be derived. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, also recommended such study to workmen.

Her Majesty's signature has been appended to an important series of regulations for Greenwich Hospital School. The number of the boys is to be raised from 800 to 1000; and the committee of selection are to give special consideration to the cases of poorer lads, and those whose fathers have been killed or injured in the naval service.

The foundation-stone of the new scientific college presented to Birmingham by Sir Josiah Mason was laid on Tuesday. The institution will be one of great value, especially in a manufacturing centre like Birmingham. The founder bears all the expense himself, both in connection with the erection of the building and the endowing of the college. Replying for the borough members, at a luncheon, Mr. Bright spoke of the venerable philanthropist as one of the worthiest of Birmingham's worthy citizens.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 20 last, of the Right Hon. John Baron Romilly, late of Cromwell-road, Kensington, who died on Dec. 23, was proved on the 6th inst. by the present Lord Romilly and the Hon. Edward Romilly, two of the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, the Hon. Sophie Romilly, £6000; to his son the Hon. Arthur Romilly, £5000; and to Mary Tyler an annuity of £12. He recites that he has already given to his eldest son, William, the present Peer, certain landed property; to his son, the Hon. Henry Romilly, £5000; and has made settlements on his children who have married; he accordingly leaves the residue of his property between his sons living at his death and his said daughter Sophie.

The will, dated Nov. 3, 1871, with four codicils, of Sir Samuel Bignold, Knt., of Norwich, who died Jan. 2, 1875, was proved on the 15th inst. in the London Court of Probate by his daughter Louisa Bignold, his son-in-law Edward Henry Bickersteth, and his son Arthur Bignold, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the said Louisa Bignold his plate, pictures, furniture, carriages and horses, and other effects; to his granddaughter, Georgiana Jane Bignold, £2000; and to his granddaughters, Effie Maud and Edith Bickersteth, £1000 each; to his three daughters, Louisa Charlotte, Lucy, and Emma Julia Bignold, each the sum of £3000, to be vested in trustees for their benefit. The testator declares that he has provided in his lifetime for his eldest son, and he does not devise his real estate, but directs the same to be sold, and his executors to stand possessed of the proceeds thereof and of the residue of his personal estate after payment of the foregoing bequests upon trust to divide the same in nine equal shares between his seven living children, Sarah Frances, Louisa, John Henry, Charles Edward, Charlotte Lucy, Emma Julia, and Arthur Bignold, and the issue of his two deceased daughters, Mary Jane Fenn and Rosa Bickersteth.

The will, dated July 2, 1863, of Don Juan Ygnacio de Osma y Ramirez de Arellano, formerly of No. 1, Regent-street, London, and late of No. 11, Avenue du Roi de Rome, Paris, who died Oct. 23 last, at Paris, was proved in London on the 12th inst. by his brother, Don Gaspar de Osma y Ramirez de Arellano, a Colonel in the Spanish artillery, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives the whole of his property to his three children. The deceased was formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to our Court.

The will, dated July 21, 1871, of Mr. Alfred Wigan, late of Heatherden, Iver, Bucks, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by Mrs. Sophia Matilda Wigan (the widow), Henry Wigan (the brother), and the Rev. James Spurrell (the brother-in-law), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture, plate, horses, carriages, farming stock, and an immediate legacy of £1000; he also leaves her his property known as Heatherden and £50,000, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement; to Mr. H. Wigan and Mr. Spurrell, as executors, £500 each; to Mr. Frederick Maples, £300; to Robert Higgin, £500; to his said brother, Henry Wigan, £15,000; to his nephew, Richard Hatley Crabb, £5000; and upon trust for his niece, Miss Louisa Jane Crabb, £5000; to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; the Royal Society of St. Ann's, Brixton; the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Home for Incurables, West Hill, Putney Heath; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, £500 each. All the legacies are given duty free. The entire residue of his estate he leaves to his children, and if no children then to his wife absolutely.

The will, dated Feb. 3, 1875, of Mr. William Willicombe, of Ravensdale, Tunbridge Wells, who died on the 4th inst., was proved on the 18th by the executors and trustees—videlicet, his widow, his son Alfred, of 61, Mark-lane, commission agent, and his sons-in-law, John Nicholas Mason, of 7, Gresham-street, solicitor, and Robert Warne Routledge, of the Broadway, Ludgate, publisher; the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator devises certain freehold properties situate in Calverley Park-gardens, Tunbridge Wells, to his trustees, upon trust to pay the income to his widow; and devises other freehold properties in Tunbridge Wells to the trustees of the settlements made by him on his children. He bequeaths to the Tunbridge Wells Infirmary £100; to his widow, an immediate legacy of £500 and a further legacy of £1000, together with his plate, linen, and other household effects; to each of his executors, £100; and to his sons and daughters and the trustees of their settlements, and his friends and faithful servants, numerous pecuniary legacies, all free of duty. The residue of his real and personal estate he devises, and bequeaths to his trustees upon trust for his sons and daughters as therein mentioned absolutely, the shares of daughters to be for their separate use.

The will and three codicils, dated respectively April 25, 1870, Oct. 13, 1871, and May 25 and Nov. 15, 1872, of Dame Sarah Haberfield (widow of Sir John Kerle Haberfield, who was six times Mayor of Bristol), late of No. 41, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, who died Dec. 5 last, have been proved at the district registry, Bristol, by the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson, Archdeacon Randall, and six others, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Bristol Royal Infirmary £5000, to be invested in Consols and the annual income applied for the maintenance and support of one of the existing wards, to be called Lady Haberfield ward; to the Bristol General Hospital, £1000 to be invested in consols and the annual income applied as a yearly prize, to be known as Lady Haberfield's prize, for the pupil at the hospital who shall exhibit the greatest proficiency; to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution £640, for the purchase of a life-boat and boat-house, to be called the Lady Haberfield, to be stationed on some part of the coast of England between Anglesea and the Land's End; to the Bristol Charity trustees, £500, to be invested in Consols, and the annual income divided equally on Dec. 27 in every year among such ten poor married women not receiving parish relief as they may select; to the Bristol Orphan Asylum (instituted 1795), the Orphan Asylum, Ashley Down, known as Muller and Craig, the Clifton Scripture-Readers' Fund, the Blind Asylum, Park-street, Bristol, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Park-row, Bristol, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Tyndall's Park, Clifton, £100 each; to the Clifton Dispensary and the Bristol Strangers' Society, £50 each; to the Rector and churchwardens of the parish of Clifton, £200, to be invested in Consols, the income to be laid out in the purchase of blankets, to be distributed annually on Dec. 27 among poor persons resident in the said parish and not being in receipt of parish relief; to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Bristol forming the Town Council the dessert service of silver-plate presented to her late husband, for the use of the mayoralty of the said city for ever; she also gives to the said Town Council the portrait of her husband in his robes; and there are many specific and other legacies, all free of duty. As to that part of

the residue of her property applicable by law to charitable purposes, the testatrix gives the same to the trustees and upon the charitable trusts of a certain deed-poll, dated March 26, 1872; and, as to the remainder of her property upon trust for such charitable purposes, as her executors in their uncontrolled discretion may think fit, including the repair, enlargement, and endowment of churches as by Act of Parliament are exempt from the statute of mortmain.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

SIMON A.—We have no recollection of seeing your problem, and the version sent contains no conditions. The rule we laid down refers only to the leading variations. Problem No. 1615 is unsound.

SYDNEY LUTTON.—We have not the position at hand to refer to.

M A EUNN.—Under the circumstances, if both sides persist in repeating the same moves the game is drawn.

J CHURCH, Glasgow.—The problem shall be examined.

MAX VON P.—No collection of the kind has ever been published.

SKIDDEREN.—White simply takes Bishop with Bishop, mating.

C G.—Thanks for the problem.

D G H P, LATTA, and PAGODA.—You have omitted the most difficult variation.

G H V, B B, and T J EWING.—Problem No. 1617 cannot be solved by either 1. Q to B 3rd or 1. Q to K 6th.

A W.—The magazine may be obtained from any foreign bookseller.

J G S.—Blank diagrams may be obtained from Mr. W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.

J MERTON.—Mr. J. Pierce, of Cophthill House, Bedford, will doubtless give you every information.

M A F.—Our statement respecting Mr. De Vere's age was correct.

A C.—The games, we are sorry to say, are not quite up to our standard.

W P.—A letter addressed to Eton College, near Windsor, will doubtless find him.

J G.—The problem cannot be solved as you propose if Black play 1. K to Q 2nd. We do not think casting in a problem is legitimate.

A C.—You may probably get a game at Simpson's Divan. You cannot obtain admission to the club you mention without an introduction.

ALYNS.—We do not see it. In reply to your proposed move of 13. Q to K 5th (ch), Black simply replies with B to K 2nd, and it appears to us that he has a better position than in the actual game.

ETONIAN.—In position No. 1 the capture of the Bishop on the first move is a grievous flaw. Cannot you alter it otherwise? The other is much too simple.

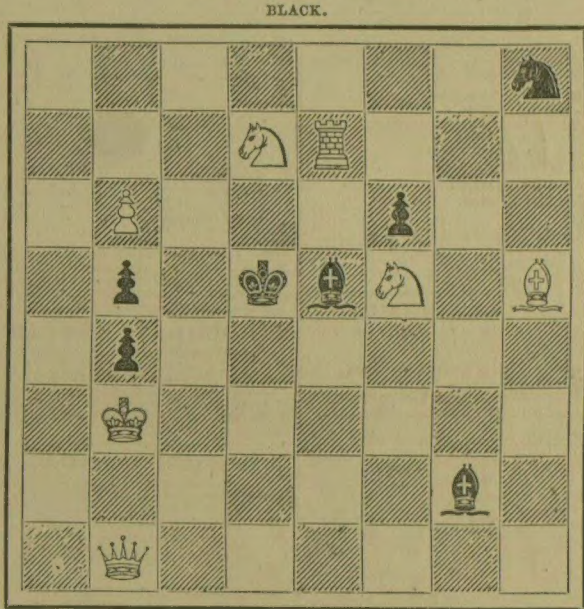
L J N D.—Your problem in five moves is a very uninteresting position. Besides, the public do not care for five-move problems.

PROBLEM No. 1616.—Additional correct solutions received from I S T, M O P, T J Ewing, Miss Jane D, D G H P, W G S, S A, Peter, J J, W R L, J Merton, W Swagfield, Emile F, Jones, Inagh, W V G D, A K, Anacron, Owllet, J M G, C, Master McGrath, Wimbledon, St A, E F P, C Chapman, B W, J Geary, M A R, R R.

PROBLEM No. 1617.—East Marden, Olive Crookley, W P, H Schleusner, J G C, Paul Fry, Gordon, H B Vincent.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1617.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3rd	K to Q 6th *†	3. Q mates.	
2. Kt to K 2nd	K moves		
* 1.	K takes Kt	†1.	2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd
2. Q to K 6th, and mates next move.		3. Q or B mates.	K takes P

PROBLEM No. 1619.
By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following smart little game was played by the late Mr. De Vere, a few weeks before his death, his opponent being one of the leading Dutch players.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. De V.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. De V.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to K B 4th	Q takes K P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. B takes K B P (ch) K to Q sq	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. K R to K sq	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		

The capture of the third Pawn, which is known in Germany as the "compromised defence," appears to be rapidly coming into favour; and, in the opinion of some of the ablest analysts of the day, the best course of action the second player can adopt.

8. Q to K Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd
9. B to K Kt 5th

We are inclined to prefer the old line of attack springing from 9. P to K 5th, but the move in the text is better than it looks, and requires very careful answering.

10. Kt takes B P Q to K Kt 3rd
11. Kt takes B P P to Q 3rd

A very inefficient reply. Black cannot now prevent the adverse Knight from marching round by Queen's 5th, or King's 2nd, to K B 4th, after which the second player must have a deplorable game. The correct defence is

10. Kt takes B P B takes Kt
11. Kt takes B K Kt to K 2nd
12. Kt takes B K K takes B (best)

11. Kt to Q 5th K Kt to K 2nd
He has no better resource.

CHESS AT DUNDEE.

Played last month, at the Dundee Chess Club, between Mr. W. N. WALKER and Mr. D. DAILLY, jun., the former giving the odds of Queen's Knight.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. P to K B 5th	B to Q 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Kt takes K R P	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3rd		
6. Q to K R 5th	Q to K B 3rd		

As a rule, in analogous positions this sort of the Queen is the *compulsive*; but in this case 6. Q to K 2nd is decidedly preferable.

7. Castles P to Q 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd Castles

Casting in the face of such a battery as White is now able to bring to bear is tokens more courage than prudence. He ought to have played 8. B to Q 2nd, and subsequently castled on the Queen's side.

15. B to K Kt 5th K takes Kt
16. P to K B 6th B takes Q Kt P

Bad as this is, he has no better resource, though 16. Q takes B might have prolonged the game a few moves.

17. P takes P Q takes P
18. P to K 5th (dis. ch) K to Kt sq
19. B to B 6th

Far more effective than the obvious move of 19. B takes Kt.

20. Q takes Kt, and wins.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MR. J. GURNEY HOARE.

John Gurney Hoare, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, and Cromer, Norfolk, the eminent banker of London, a magistrate for Middlesex, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and president of Guy's Hospital, died at Biarritz on the 17th inst., in his sixty-fifth year. He was eldest son of the late Samuel Hoare, Esq., of Hampstead, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of John Gurney, Esq., of Earham, near Norwich, and was thus connected with the influential families of Gurney, Powell Buxton, and Barclay. Mr. J. Gurney Hoare graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832. He married, in 1837, Caroline, daughter of Charles Barclay, Esq., M.P., of Bury Hill, Surrey, and leaves issue.

DR. PEEL.

The Very Rev. John Peel, D.D., formerly Dean of Worcester, died on the 18th inst. He was born Aug. 22, 1798, the fourth son of Sir Robert Peel, first Baronet, of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of William Yates, Esq., of Spring Side, Bury, and was thus brother to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the distinguished statesman, twice Premier of England, whose eldest son is the present Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., of Drayton Manor, M.P. for Tamworth, at one time Chief Secretary for Ireland. The very rev. gentleman whose death we record received his education at Rugby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. and D.D. 1845. He was appointed Vicar of Stone, Worcestershire, in 1828, and in 1845 given the deanery of Worcester, which he resigned last June. He married, May 6, 1824, Augusta, daughter of John Swinfen, Esq., of Swinfen, Staffordshire, by whom he had issue.

REV. WILLIAM HILDYARD.

The Rev. William Hildyard, M.A., for forty-seven years Rector of the parish of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, died there on the 11th inst., aged eighty. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winstead, in the county of York, and represented, as male heir, the ancient and knightly family of Hildyard, distinguished in the great Civil War, and rewarded by a baronetcy at the Restoration. He married, May 1, 1838, Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. John Hildyard, Vicar of Bonby. The rev. gentleman's brother, the late Robert Charles Hildyard, Q.C., was for some time M.P. for Whitehaven.

MR. LONG, OF ROOD ASHTON.

Richard Penruddocke Long, Esq., of Rood Ashton and Wrexall, Wiltshire, J.P., D.L., died at Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, on the 16th inst., aged forty-nine. He was second, but eldest surviving son, of the late Walter Long, Esq., of Rood Ashton, Wrexall, and Whaddon, M.P. for North Wilts, by Mary Anne, his first wife, second daughter of the Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, of Killermont, Lord Register of Scotland, and grandson of Richard Godolphin Long, Esq., of Rood Ashton, M.P. for Wilts, by Florentina, his wife, daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. Mr. Long was one of the largest landed proprietors among the county gentlemen of England, and represented a family of long standing and great influence in Wiltshire. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and sat for several years in Parliament, from 1859 to 1865 for Chippenham, and from 1865 to 1868 for North Wilts. In 1858 he served as High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire, and was nominated to the same office for Wiltshire for 1875. He married, Oct. 4, 1853, Charlotte Anna, only child of W. W. Fitzwilliam Hume (now Dick), Esq., M.P., and leaves a large family, of which the eldest son, Walter Hume, was born July 13, 1854.

GENERAL LEMON.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Lemon, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, died at Plymouth, on Monday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He entered the service in 1829, and took part in the operations on the coast of Spain in 1834, and in the China expedition of 1842. During the China war in 1857 he commanded the provisional battalion of marines before and at the storming of Canton. He was also in command of the first marine battalion at the attack and capture of the bridge and village of Shektsing in January, 1859; and subsequently assumed command of the brigade of marines, which he commanded throughout the expedition to the north of China and at the attack on the Peiho forts, where he was severely wounded in the head. The deceased officer became Major-General in 1865, and Lieutenant-General two years later. At the time of his death he was the senior officer of his rank.

GENERAL SHULDHAM.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Henry Shuldham, belonging to the ancient family of Shuldham in Norfolk, died recently, at Cheltenham. He was a younger son of the late General Shuldham, of the Bengal Army, whose wife was a daughter of Dr. Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, by Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Lindsay. General Shuldham was two years at Christ Church, Oxford, whence he went to India, before taking his degree. He served in the Indian mutiny, and his horse was wounded in three places by mutineers when at the head of his regiment, he escaping with his life with much difficulty. His surviving brother is the Rev. John Shuldham, Rector of Woodnorton, Norfolk.

The annual report of the Charity Commissioners was issued on Tuesday. On Dec. 31 last the funds in stocks, &c., in the names of the official trustees of charitable funds amounted to £6,059,647. During last year 4576 orders were made by the commissioners appointing trustees or establishing schemes.

A public meeting was held in Birmingham last week to consider the propriety of inviting the Royal Agricultural Society of England to hold its annual meeting in 1876 in Birmingham. It was decided to ask the Town Council to invite the society, and the meeting pledged itself to raise £2000 as a guarantee fund, and to provide accommodation for holding the meeting.—The Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture has resolved, on the motion of Lord Leigh, to co-operate with the Birmingham authorities in their effort to secure the holding of next year's show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Birmingham. A country meeting with this object will be held on March 6.—The project for forming a great agricultural society for the midland counties, after the model of the Bath and West of England, by the amalgamation of the various county societies, was further discussed on Saturday at the adjourned meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society. Mr. George Wise, of Woodcote, who had originated the project, read the correspondence he had had on the subject with the secretaries of the Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire societies, and said he found such antagonism generally to amalgamation that he should withdraw the proposition of which he had given notice.—The question of compensation for unexhausted improvements was discussed last Saturday by the Cambridgeshire Isle of Ely Chamber of Agriculture, and also by the Norfolk Chamber. The former adopted a resolution deprecating any provision that would interfere with freedom of contract, while the latter expressed a general opinion in favour of Messrs. Howard and Read's twelfth clause.

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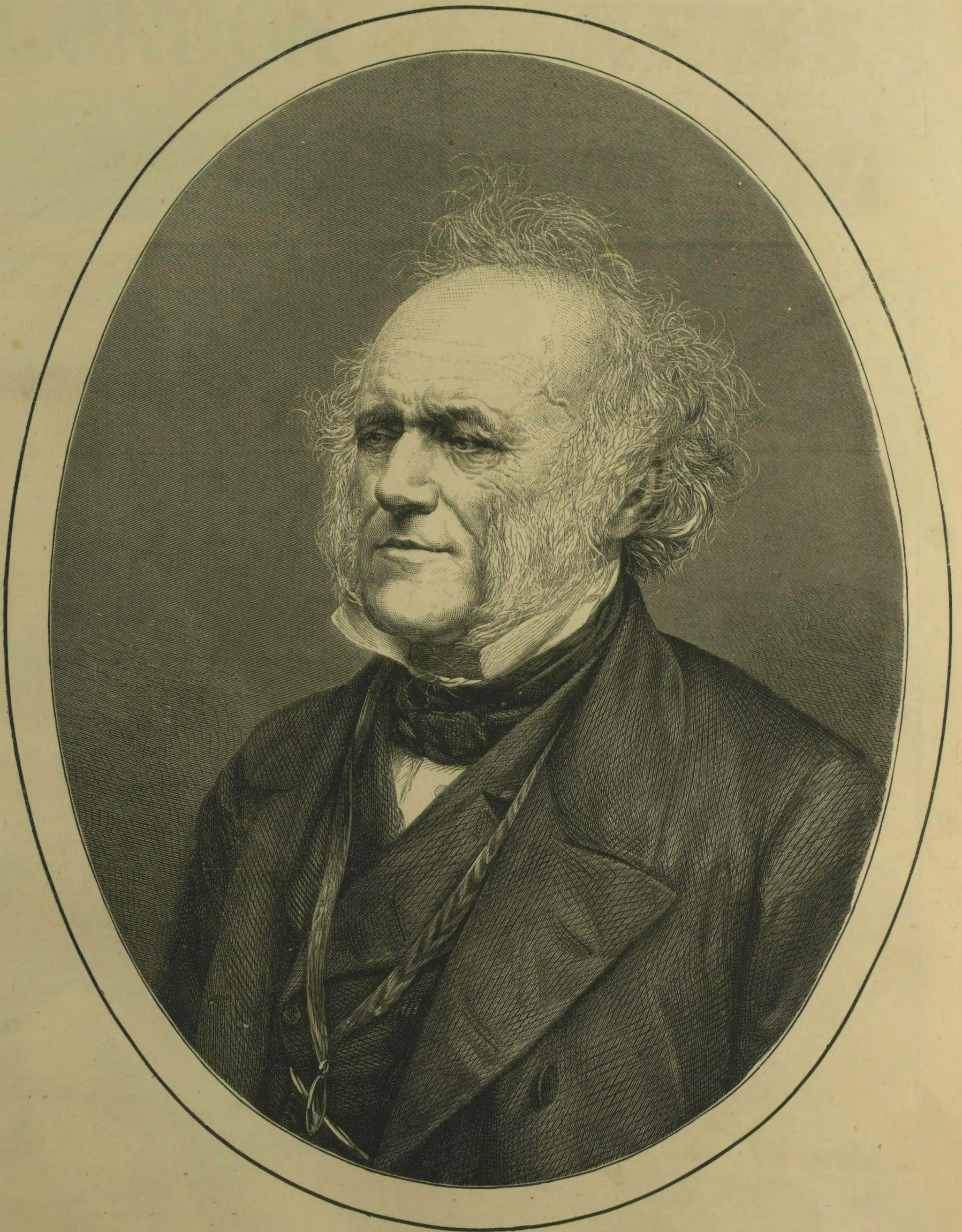
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